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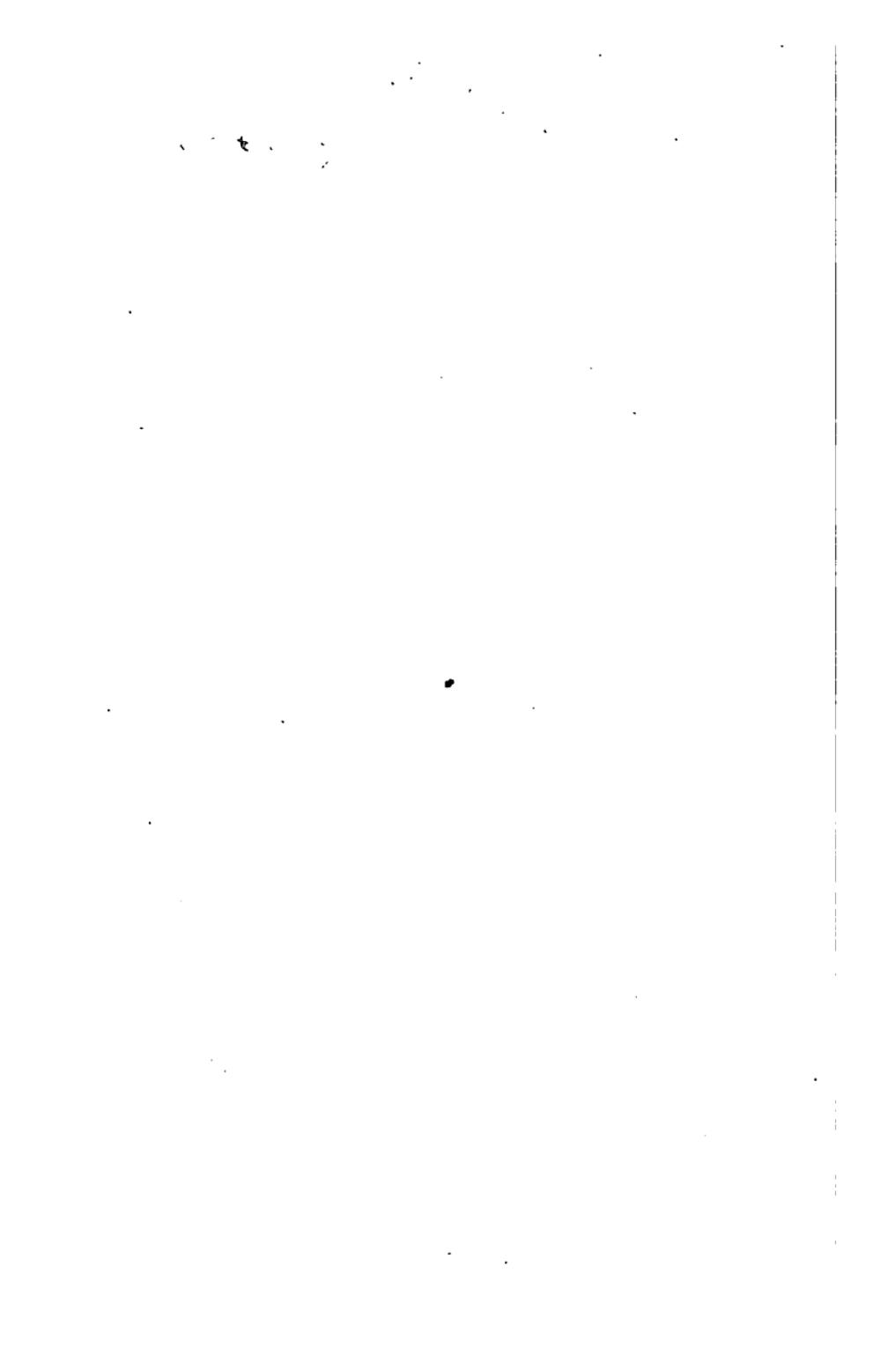


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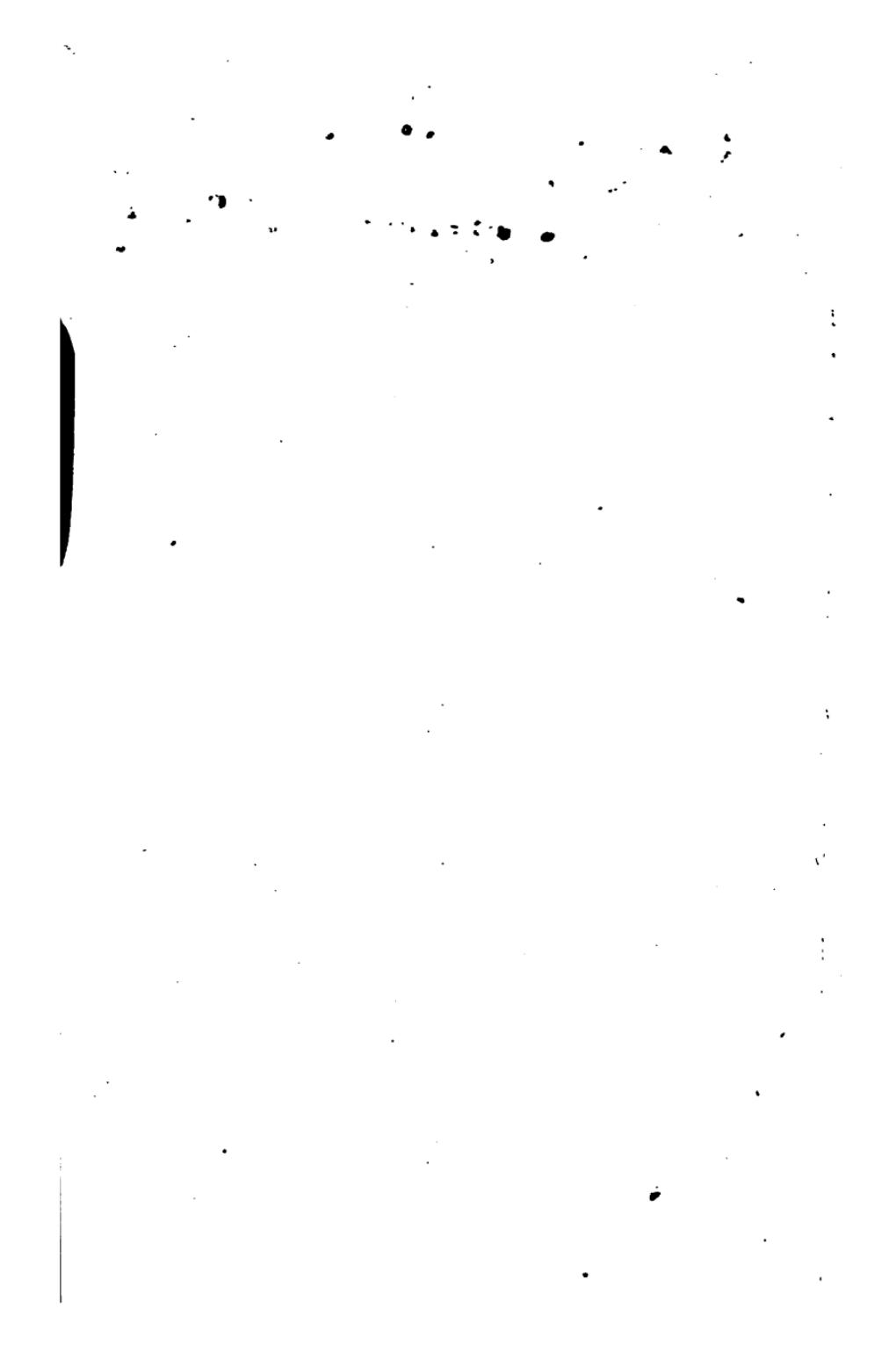
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MANUAL

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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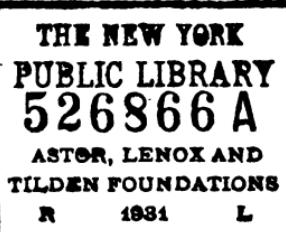
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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

P R E A M B L E .

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION I.—1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. II.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to

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choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president, *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath of affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. IV.—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state, by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. V.—1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

SEC. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after

it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, it shall not be a law.

8. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme courts;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like author-

ity over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

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ARTICLE II.
OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states; the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot, the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President and the

Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEC. II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties: *Provided*, two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. III.—1. He shall from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. IV.—1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. I.—1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, order and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state will be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may, by law, have directed.

SEC. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

2. Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. I.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state.

And Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. II.—1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. III.—1. New states may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of Congress.

2. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. IV.—1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

OF AMENDMENTS.

1. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress: *Provided* that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby—anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE RATIFICATION.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy for Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon

probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII.—SEC. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all

the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

SEC. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

SEC. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or United States Representatives in Congress, ex-

ecutive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of its male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be illegal and void.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

P R E A M B L E .

We, the PEOPLE of the State of Illinois, grateful to ALMIGHTY God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to HIM for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, secure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1 The boundaries and jurisdiction of the state shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the north-west corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty-minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river, to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its north-western shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this state shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this state and the state of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

CONCERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of the State of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which

are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

SEC. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted; and all acts in contravention of this section shall be void.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

SEC. 2. The first election for senators and representatives shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and thereafter, elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in two years, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in each and every county, at such places therein as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years; who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and three years an inhabitant of this state; who shall not have resided within the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen twelve months next preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and who, moreover, shall not have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years; who shall not be a citizen of the United States, five years an inhabitant of this state, and one year in the county or district in which he shall be chosen immediately preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 5. The senators, at their first session herein provided for, shall be divided by lot, as near as can be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and those of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half thereof, or as near as possible, may be biennially chosen forever thereafter.

SEC. 6. The Senate shall consist of twenty-five members, and the House of Representatives shall consist of seventy-five members

until the population of the state shall amount to one million of souls when five members may be added to the house, and five additional members for every five hundred thousand inhabitants thereafter, until the whole number of representatives shall amount to one hundred; after which, the number shall be neither increased nor diminished—to be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white inhabitants. In all future apportionments, where more than one county shall be thrown into a representative district, all the representatives to which said counties may be entitled shall be elected by the entire district.

SEC. 7. No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this state, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the General Assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the time for which he shall have been elected, or during one year after the expiration thereof.

SEC. 8. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and every tenth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the inhabitants of this state shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law; and in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and every tenth year thereafter, the census taken by authority of the government of the United States shall be adopted by the General Assembly as the enumeration of this state; and the number of senators and representatives shall, at the first regular session holden after the returns herein provided for are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants.

SEC. 9. Senatorial and representative districts shall be composed of contiguous territory bounded by county lines; and only one senator allowed to each senatorial, and not more than three representatives to any representative district: *Provided*, that cities and towns containing the requisite population may be erected into separate districts.

SEC. 10. In forming senatorial and representative districts, counties containing a population of not more than one-fourth over the existing ratio, shall form separate districts, and the excess shall be given to the nearest county or counties, not having a senator or representative, as the case may be, which has the largest white population.

SEC. 11. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and forever after the General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of the members thereof, and at no other period, unless as provided by this constitution.

SEC. 12. The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and other officers, (the speaker of the Senate excepted.) Each house shall judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments. Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them. The yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 14. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 15. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal with the names of the members voting on the question.

SEC. 16. When vacancies shall happen in either house, the Governor, or person exercising the powers of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 17. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 18. Each house may punish, by imprisonment during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence: *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 19. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 20. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly.*"

SEC. 21. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by ayes and noes, and shall be entered on the journal; and no bill shall become a law, without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elect in each house.

SEC. 22. Bills making appropriations for the pay of the members and officers of the General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall not contain any provision on any other subject.

Sec. 23. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the house where such bill is so depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses; and no private or local law which may be passed by the General Assembly shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. And no public act of the General Assembly shall take effect or be in force until the expiration of sixty days from the end of the session at which the same may be passed, unless in case of emergency the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 24. The sum of two dollars per day, for the first forty-two days' attendance, and one dollar per day for each day's attendance thereafter, and ten cents for each necessary mile's travel, going to and returning from the seat of government, shall be allowed to the members of the General Assembly, as a compensation for their services, and no more. The speaker of the House of Representatives shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per day in addition to his per diem as a member.

Sec. 25. The per diem and mileage allowed to each member of the General Assembly shall be certified by the speakers of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

Sec. 26. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at the rising of each session of the General Assembly. And no person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly, nor be eligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable.

Sec. 27. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

Sec. 28. The Governor, and other civil officers under this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 29. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, attorney for state, recorder, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, member of either house of Con-

gress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or of this State—provided that appointments in the militia, or justices of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative offices—shall have a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, hold any office of honor and profit under the authority of this State.

SEC. 30. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

SEC. 32. The General Assembly shall have no power to grant divorces, but may authorize the courts of justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law; *Provided*, that such laws be general and uniform in their operation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into.

SEC. 34. The General Assembly shall direct by law in what manner suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 35. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, nor to revive or extend the charter of the state bank, or the charter of any other bank heretofore existing in this state, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this state.

SEC. 36. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize by private or special law, the sale of any lands or other real estate belonging in whole or in part to any individual or individuals.

SEC. 37. Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time: *Provided*, the state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate fifty thousand dollars; and the moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt thus made, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state in war, (for payment of which the faith of the state shall be pledged,) shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same, shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for members of the General Assembly at such election. The General Assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken.

upon the same; and provisions shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

Sec. 38. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall provide by law, that the fuel and stationery furnished for the use of the state, the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the General Assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; and that no member of the General Assembly, or other officer of the state, shall be interested either directly or indirectly, in any such contract: *Provided*, that the General Assembly may fix a maximum price.

Sec. 40. Until there shall be a new apportionment of senators and representatives, the state shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts, as follows, viz:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. The counties of Alexander, Union, Pulaski, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Hardin, shall constitute the first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

2. The counties of Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Franklin and White shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

3. The counties of Jefferson, Marion, Wayne and Hamilton shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

4. The counties of Washington, Perry, Randolph and Jackson shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

5. The counties of St. Clair and Monroe shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

6. The counties of Madison and Clinton shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

7. The counties of Christian, Shelby, Montgomery, Bond and Fayette shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

8. The counties of Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Edwards and Wabash shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

9. The counties of Edgar, Clark and Crawford shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

10. The counties of Vermillion, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Coles and Cumberland, shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

11. The counties of Tazewell, McLean, Logan, DeWitt and Macon shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
12. The counties of Sangamon, Menard and Mason shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
13. The counties of Macoupin, Jersey, Green and Calhoun shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
14. The counties of Morgan, Scott and Cass shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
15. The counties of Adams and Pike shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
16. The counties of McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Highland shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
17. The counties of Hancock and Henderson shall constitute the seventeen senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
18. The counties of Fulton and Peoria shall constitute the eighteen senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
19. The counties of Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Warren, Knox and Stark shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.
20. The counties of LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Livingston and Grundy shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
21. The counties of DuPage, Kendall, Will and Iroquois shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
22. The counties of Ogle, Lee, DeKalb and Kane shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
23. The counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll and Whiteside shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
24. The counties of McHenry, Boone and Winnebago shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
25. The counties of Cook and Lake shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1. The counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski shall constitute the first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
2. The counties of Massac, Pope and Hardin shall constitute the second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
3. The counties of Gallatin and Saline shall constitute the third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
4. The counties of Johnson and Williamson shall constitute the fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

5. The counties of Jackson and Franklin shall constitute the fifth representative district and be entitled to one representative.
6. The counties of Marion, Jefferson, Wayne and Hamilton shall constitute the sixth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives: *Provided*, that no county in said district shall have more than one of said representatives, and the county from which a senator shall be selected shall not be entitled to a representative residing in said county.
7. The county of White shall constitute the seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
8. The counties of Wabash and Edwards shall constitute the eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
9. The counties of Lawrence and Richland shall constitute the ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
10. The counties of Crawford and Jasper shall constitute the tenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
11. The county of Cole shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
12. The county of Clark shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
13. The counties of Cumberland, Effingham and Clay, shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
14. The county of Fayette shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
15. The counties of Montgomery, Bond and Clinton shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
16. The counties of Washington and Perry shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
17. The county of Randolph shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
18. The county of Monroe shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
19. The county of St. Clair shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
20. The county of Madison shall constitute the twentieth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
21. The county of Macoupin shall constitute the twenty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
22. The counties of Jersey and Greene shall constitute the twenty-second representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
23. The county of Scott shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
24. The county of Morgan shall constitute the twenty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

25. The counties of Cass and Menard shall constitute the twenty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
26. The County of Sangamon shall constitute the twenty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
27. The counties of Logan and Mason shall constitute the twenty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
28. The county of Tazewell shall constitute the twenty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
29. The counties of McLean and DeWitt shall constitute the twenty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
30. The county of Vermillion shall constitute the thirtieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
31. The county of Edgar shall constitute the thirty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
32. The counties of Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie and Macon shall constitute the thirty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
33. The counties of Shelby and Christian shall constitute the thirty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
34. The counties of Pike and Calhoun shall constitute the thirty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
35. The counties of Adams, Highland and Brown shall constitute the thirty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.
36. The county of Schuyler shall constitute the thirty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
37. The county of Hancock shall constitute the thirty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
38. The county of McDonough shall constitute the thirty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
39. The county of Fulton shall constitute the thirty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.
40. The county of Peoria shall constitute the fortieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
41. The county of Knox shall constitute the forty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
42. The counties of Mercer, Warren and Henderson shall constitute the forty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
43. The counties of Rock Island, Henry and Stark shall constitute the forty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.
44. The counties of Whiteside and Lee shall constitute the forty-fourth representative district and be entitled to one representative.

45. The counties of Carroll and Ogle shall constitute the forty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

46. The counties of Jo Daviess and Stephenson shall constitute the forty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

47. The county of Winnebago shall constitute the forty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative,

48. The counties of Putnam, Marshall and Woodford shall constitute the forty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

49. The counties of LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston and Bureau shall constitute the forty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives,

50. The counties of DuPage, Kendall, Will and Iroquois shall constitute the fiftieth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

51. The counties of Kane and DeKalb shall constitute the fifty-first representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

52. The counties of Boone and McHenry shall constitute the fifty-second representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

53. The county of Lake shall constitute the fifty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

54. The county of Cook shall constitute the fifty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

SEC. 41. Until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the clerks of the county commissioners' courts in each of the aforesaid senatorial districts, and in such of the representative districts as may be composed of more than one county, shall meet at the county seat of the oldest county in said district, within thirty days next after any election for senator or representative therein, for the purpose of comparing and canvassing the votes given at such election; and the said clerks shall, in all other respects, conform to the laws on the subject in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive power of the state shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The first election of Governor shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1848, and the next election shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1852; and thereafter an election for Governor shall be held once in four years, on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the General Assembly, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall, respectively, vote for members thereof. The

returns for every election of Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The first Governor shall enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1849, and shall hold his office until the second Monday of January, A. D. 1853, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and thereafter the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified but he shall not be eligible to such office more than four years in any term of eight years, nor to any other office until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 4. No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been ten years a resident of this state, and fourteen years a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which shall not be increased or diminished; and he shall not, during the time for which he shall have been elected, receive any emolument from the United States, or either of them.

SEC. 6. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties appertaining to the office of Governor of the state of Illinois; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of this state; and will, also, support the constitution of the United States."

SEC. 7. He shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either pardon the convict or commute the sent-

ence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall, biennially, communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Sec. 9. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them, in said proclamation, the purpose for which they are to convene; and the General Assembly shall enter on no legislative business, except that for which they were called together.

Sec. 11. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 12. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators concurring,) appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officers shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper; provided it be not to a period beyond the constitutional meeting of the same.

Sec. 14. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at every election of Governor, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as Governor and whom as Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 15. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be speaker of the Senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to debate and vote on all subjects, and whenever the senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

Sec. 16. Whenever the government shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as speaker of the Senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as speaker for that occasion; and if, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, or resign, or die, or be absent from the state, the speaker of the Senate shall in like manner administer the government.

Sec. 17. The Lieutenant Governor, while he acts as speaker of the Senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

SEC. 18. If the Lieutenant Governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the state, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State for the time being to convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a speaker.

SEC. 19. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the Senate for the time being, until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new Governor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 20. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, for any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the Governor elect before he is qualified, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor or speaker of the Senate, as above provided, until a new Governor be elected and qualified.

SEC. 21. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by a majority of the members elected, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said ten days or be a law.

SEC. 22. There shall be elected, by the qualified electors of the state at the same time of the election for Governor, a Secretary of State, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the Governor, who shall keep a fair register of the official acts of the Governor, and, when required, shall lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law; and shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and no more, except fees: *Provided*, that if the office of Secretary of State should be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise

it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another, who shall hold his office until another Secretary shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 23. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors throughout the state, an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified, and whose duties shall be regulated by law, and who shall receive a salary, exclusive of clerk, hire, of one thousand dollars per annum, for his services, and no more.

SEC. 24. There shall be elected, by the qualified electors throughout the state, a State Treasurer, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is qualified; and whose duties may be regulated by law and who shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and no more.

SEC. 25. All grants and commissions shall be sealed with the great seal of state, signed by the Governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 26. The Governor and all other civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office, during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this state shall be, and is hereby, vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, in county courts, and in justices of the peace: *Provided*, that inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the General Assembly in the cities of this state, but such courts shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall form a quorum; and the concurrence of two of said judges shall, in all cases, be necessary to a decision.

SEC. 3. The state shall be divided into three grand divisions, as nearly equal as may be, and the qualified electors of each division shall elect one of the said judges for the term of nine years: *Provided*, that after the first election of such judges, the General Assembly may have the power to provide by law for their election by the whole state or by divisions as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 4. The office of one of said judges shall be vacated, after the first election held under this article, in three years; of one, in six years; and of one, in nine years, to be decided by lot; so that one of said judges shall be elected once in every three years. The judge having the longest term to serve shall be the first chief justice, after which the judge having the oldest commission shall be chief justice.

SEC. 5. The supreme court may have original jurisdiction in cases relative to the revenue, in cases of *mandamus*, *Abeas corpus*, and in such cases of impeachment as may be by law directed to be tried before it, and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all other cases.

SEC. 6. The supreme court shall hold one term annually in each of the aforesaid grand divisions, at such time and place, in each of said divisions as may be provided for by law.

SEC. 7. The state shall be divided into nine judicial districts, in each of which one circuit judge shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor shall be commissioned and qualified: *Provided*, that the General Assembly may increase the number of circuits to meet the future exigencies of the state.

SEC. 8. There shall be two or more terms of the circuit court held annually in each county of this state, at such times as shall be provided by law; and said courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases at law and equity, and in all cases of appeals from all inferior courts.

SEC. 9. All vacancies in the supreme and circuit courts shall be filled by elections as aforesaid: *Provided*, however, that if the unexpired term does not exceed one year, such vacancy may be filled by executive appointment.

SEC. 10. The judges of the supreme court shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and no more. The judges of the circuit court shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly and no more. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall not be eligible to any other office or public trust, of profit, in this state or the United States, during the term for which they were elected, nor for one year thereafter. All votes for either of them for any elective office, except that of judge of the supreme or circuit court, given by the General Assembly or by the people, shall be void.

SEC. 11. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of any court of this state who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state five years next preceding his election, and who shall not, for two years next preceding his election, have resided in the division, circuit or county in which he shall be elected; nor shall any person be elected judge of the supreme court who shall be, at the time of his election, under the age of thirty-five years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court until he shall have attained the age of thirty years.

SEC. 12. For any reasonable cause, to be entered on the journals of each house, which shall be sufficient ground for impeachment, both justices of the supreme court, and judges of the circuit court shall be removed from office on the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly: *Provided*, always, that no member of either house of the General Assembly shall be eligible to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal: *Provided* also, that no removal shall be made unless the justice or judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

Sec. 13. The first election for justices of the supreme court, and judges of the circuit courts, shall be held on the first Monday of September, 1848.

Sec. 14. The second election for one justice of the supreme court shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1852; and every three years thereafter an election shall be held for one justice of the supreme court.

Sec. 15. On the first Monday of June, 1855, and every sixth year thereafter, an election shall be held for judges of the circuit court: *Provided*, whenever an additional circuit is created, such provision may be made as to hold the second election of such additional judge at the regular elections herein provided.

Sec. 16. There shall be, in each county, a court, to be called a county court.

Sec. 17. One county judge shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 18. The jurisdiction of said court shall extend to all probate and such other jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases as may be prescribed by law where the punishment is by fine only, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 19. The county judge, with such justices of the peace in each county as may be designated by law, shall hold terms for the transaction of county business, and shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe: *Provided*, the General Assembly may require that two justices, to be chosen by the qualified electors of each county, shall sit with the county judge in all cases; and there shall be elected, quadrennially, in each county, a clerk of the county court, who shall be *ex officio* recorder, whose compensation shall be fees: *Provided*, the General Assembly may, by law, make the clerk of the circuit court *ex officio* recorder, in lieu of the county clerk.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall provide for the compensation of the county judge.

Sec. 21. The clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, and state's attorneys, shall be elected at the first special election for judges. The second election for clerks of the supreme court shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1855, and every sixth year thereafter. The second election for clerks of the circuit courts, and state's attorneys, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1852, and every fourth year thereafter.

Sec. 22. All judges and state's attorneys shall be commissioned by the Governor.

Sec. 23. The election of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation or removal, not otherwise directed or provided for by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct: *Provided*, that no such officer shall be elected by the General Assembly.

SEC. 24. The General Assembly may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local, inferior court of record, of original, civil or criminal jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed, for revision, directly into the supreme court.

SEC. 25. County judges, clerks, sheriffs, and other county officers for willful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and trial by a petit jury, and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office.

SEC. 26. All process, writs and other proceedings shall run in the name of "*The People of the State of Illinois*." All prosecutions shall be carried on "*In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*," and conclude. "*Against the peace and dignity of the same*."

SEC. 27. There shall be elected in each county in this state, in such districts as the General Assembly may direct, by the qualified electors thereof, a competent number of justices of the peace, who, shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, and who shall perform such duties, receive such compensation, and exercise such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. There shall be elected, in each of the judicial circuits of this state, by the qualified electors thereof, one state's attorney, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be commissioned and qualified; who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, that the General Assembly may hereafter provide by law for the election, by the qualified voters of each county in this state, of one county attorney for each county, in lieu of the state's attorneys, provided for in this section; the term of office, duties and compensation of which county attorneys shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 29. The qualified electors of each county in this state shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law. The clerks of the supreme court shall be elected, in each division, by the qualified electors thereof, for the term of six years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified; whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 30. The first grand division, for the election of judges of the supreme court, shall consist of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Washington, Monroe, Saint Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Madison, Jersey and Calhoun.

The second grand division shall consist of the counties of Edgar, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Montgomery, Maconpin, Greene, Pike, Adams, Highland, Hancock, McDougough, Schuyler, Brown, Fulton, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Christian, Macon, Piatt,

Champaign, Vermillion, DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Cumberland and Clark.

The third grand division shall consist of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Iroquois, Will, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, DeKalb, Boone, Kane, McHenry, Lake, Cook and Du Page.

SEC. 81. The terms of the supreme court for the first division shall be held at Mount Vernon, in Jefferson county; for the second division, at Springfield, in Sangamon county; for the third division, at Ottawa, in LaSalle county, until some other place in either division is fixed by law.

SEC. 82. Appeals and writs of error may be taken from the circuit court of any county to the supreme court held in the division which includes such county, or, with the consent of all the parties in the cause, to the supreme court in the next adjoining division.

SEC. 83. The foregoing districts may, after the taking of each census by the state, be altered, if necessary, to equalize the said districts in population; but such alteration shall be made by adding to such district such adjacent county or counties as will make said district nearest equal in population: *Provided*, that no such alteration shall affect the office of any judge then in office.

ARTICLE VI.

OF ELECTIONS AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. In all elections, every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote, except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

SEC. 2. All votes shall be given by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 4. No elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state, by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this state.

SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the state.

SEC. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States,

and who shall not have resided in this state one year next before the election or appointment.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall have full power to pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage, persons convicted of infamous crimes.

SEC. 9. The general elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, biennially, until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

OF COUNTIES.

SECTION. 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

SEC. 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SEC. 3. All territory which has been or may be stricken off, by legislative enactment, from any organized county or counties, for the purpose of forming a new county, and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all purposes of county and state government, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 4. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added.

SEC. 5. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide, by a general law for a township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt a township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of said county by the county court may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 7. There shall be elected in each county in this state, by the qualified electors thereof a sheriff, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified: *Provided*, no person shall be eligible to the said office more than once in four years.

ARTICLE VIII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all free male able-bodied persons, (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted,) resident of the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state, and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Sec. 2. No person or persons, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

Sec. 3. Company, battalion and regimental officers, staff officers excepted, shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions and regiments.

Sec. 4. Brigadier and major generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions, respectively.

Sec. 5. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 6. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may, whenever they shall deem it necessary, cause to be collected from all able-bodied free white male inhabitants of this state, over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of sixty years, who are entitled to the right of suffrage, a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar each.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property; such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, toll bridges and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises and privileges, in such manner as they shall from time to time direct.

Sec. 3. The property of the state and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for school, religious and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. Hereafter, no purchaser of any land or town lot, at any sale of land or town lots for taxes due either to this state or any county, or incorporated town within the same, or at any sale for taxes or levies authorized by the laws of this state, shall be entitled to a deed for the lands or town lot so purchased, until he or she shall have complied with the following conditions, to-wit: Such purchaser shall serve, or cause to be served, a written notice of such purchase on every person in possession of such land or town lot, three months before the expiration of the time of redemption on such sale, in which notice he shall state when he purchased the land or town lot, the description of the land or lot he has purchased, and when the time of redemption will expire. In like manner he shall serve on the person or persons in whose name or names such land or lot is taxed, a similar written notice, if such person or persons shall reside in the county where such land or lot shall be situated; and in the event that the person or persons in whose name or names the land or lot is taxed do not reside in the county, such purchaser shall publish such notice in some newspaper printed in such county; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then in the nearest newspaper that is published in this state to the county in which such lot or land is situated; which notice shall be inserted three times, the last time not less than three months before the time of redemption shall expire. Every such purchaser, by himself or agent, shall, before he shall be entitled to a deed, make an affidavit of his having complied with the conditions of this section, stating particularly the facts relied on as such compliance; which affidavit shall be delivered to the person authorized by law to execute such tax deed, and which shall by him be filed with the officer having custody of the records of lands and lots sold for taxes, and the entries of redemption in the county where such land or lot shall lie, to be by such officer entered on the records of his office, and carefully preserved among the files of his office; and which record or affidavit shall be *prima facie* evidence that such notice has been given. Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be punished accordingly. In case any person shall be compelled under this section to publish a notice in a newspaper, then, before any person who may have a right to redeem such land or lot from tax sale shall be permitted to redeem, he or she shall pay the officer or person who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money, the printer's fee for publishing such notice, and the expenses of swearing or affirming to the affidavit, and filing the same.

SEC. 5. The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages, may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations belonging to individuals shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

SEC. 6. The specifications of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other objects or subjects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

ARTICLE X.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgement of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations, not possessing banking powers or privileges, shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock association, for banking purposes, to be hereafter created.

SEC. 4. The stockholders in every corporation, or joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually responsible, to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing corporations or associations with banking powers, shall go into effect, or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against such law.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall encourage internal improvements, by passing liberal general laws of incorporation for that purpose.

ARTICLE XI.

COMMONS.

All lands which have been granted as a "common" to the inhabitants of any town, hamlet, village or corporation, by any person, body politic or corporate, or by any government having power to make such grant, shall forever remain common to the inhabitants of such town, hamlet, village or corporation; but the said commons or any of them, or any part thereof, may be divided, leased or granted, in such manner as may hereafter be provided by law, on petition of a majority of the qualified voters interested in such commons, or any of them.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to alter or

amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members of the General Assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the state voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as the house of representatives at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, in the same districts, that choose the members of the house of representatives, and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering or amending this constitution.

SEC. 2. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elect in each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next regular session of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months previous to the time of holding the next election for members of the house of representatives; and if, at the next regular session of the General Assembly after said election, a majority of all the members elect in each branch of the General Assembly shall agree to said amendment or amendments, then it shall be their duty to submit the same to the people at the next general election, for their adoption or rejection, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election for members of the house of representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. But the General Assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than one article of the constitution at the same session.

ARTICLE XIII.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare:

SECTION 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or

interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sec. 4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under this state.

Sec. 5. That all elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate: and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy.

Sec. 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places without evidences of the facts committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties, and privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favor; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and that he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 10. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that justices of the peace shall try no person, except as a court of inquiry, for any offense punishable with imprisonment or death, or fine above one hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy for his life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives in the General Assembly, nor without just compensation being made to him.

Sec. 12. Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SEC. 13. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; the true design of all punishment being to reform, not to exterminate, mankind.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 16. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 18. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state for any offense committed within the same.

SEC. 19. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. That the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 22. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly, or of any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

SEC. 24. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or of men acting in public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have the right of determining both the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 25. Any person who shall after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or

be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this state, and shall be punished otherwise, in such manner as is or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 26. That from and after the adoption of this constitution, every person who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial, under the government of this state, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, in addition to the oath prescribed in this constitution, take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not fought a duel, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance, since the adoption of the constitution; and that I will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in or about any such duel, during my continuance in office. So help me God."

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this state, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue and be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 2. That all fines, penalties and forfeitures due and owing to the state of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall ensue to the use of the people of the state of Illinois under this constitution.

SEC. 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the state of Illinois, to any state or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished, as though no change had been made in the constitution of the state.

SEC. 4. That "Article XI," entitled "Commons," is hereby adopted, as a part of the constitution of this state, without being submitted to be voted upon by the people.

SEC. 5. That at the first election, fixed by this constitution for the election of judges, there shall be elected one circuit judge in each of the nine judicial circuits now established in this state.

SEC. 6. The county commissioners' courts and the probate justices of the several counties shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction, until the county court, provided in this constitution, is organized in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly to be passed at its first session.

SEC. 7. That the clerk of the circuit court in each county fixed by this constitution, at the place for holding the supreme court, except in the county of Sangamon, shall be *ex officio* clerk of the supreme court, until the clerks of said court shall be elected and qualified, as provided in this constitution; and all laws now in force, in relation to the clerk of the supreme court, shall be applicable to said clerks and their duties.

SEC. 8. That the sheriffs, state's attorneys, and all other officers elected under this constitution, shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That the oaths of office herein required to be taken may be administered by a justice of the peace until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. That this constitution shall be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1848, and there shall also be submitted, for adoption or rejection, at the same time, the separate articles in relation to the immigration of colored persons and the public debt.

SEC. 11. That every person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, by the constitution and laws now in force, shall, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1848, be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for and against the aforesaid articles separately submitted; and the said qualified electors shall vote in the counties in which they respectively reside, at the usual places of voting, and not elsewhere, and the said election shall be conducted according to the laws now in force in relation to the election of Governor, so far as applicable, except as is herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 12. That the poll book to be used at said election shall, as nearly as practicable, be in the following form, to-wit:

POLL BOOK of an election held at _____ precinct, in the county of _____, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1848, for the adoption or rejection of the constitution and the separate articles submitted.

Names of the voters.	Adoption of constitution.....	Against the article for the two mill tax.....		
		For the article for the two mill tax.....	In relation to colored persons.....	For the article in relation to colored persons.....
A. B.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	1.....
C. D.....	2.....	1.....	1.....	1.....

SEC. 13. That the returns of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the separate articles submitted, shall be made to the Secretary of State within fifty days

after the election; and the returns of the votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, or any two of them, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor forthwith of the result of the polls. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes polled are for the adoption of this constitution, it shall be the supreme law of the land on and after the first day of April, A. D. 1848; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were given against the constitution, the same shall be null and void. If it shall further appear that a majority of the votes polled shall have been given for the separate article in relation to colored persons, or the article for the two mill tax, then said article or articles shall be and form a part of this constitution, otherwise said article or articles shall be null and void.

Sec. 14. That if this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties in this state, or, in case of vacancy, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give at least twenty days' notice of the time and place of said election, in the manner now prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. The General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, provide by law for the mode of voting by ballot, and also for the manner of returning, canvassing and certifying the number of votes cast at any election; and until said law shall be passed, all elections shall be *vis à vis*, and the laws now in force regulating elections shall continue in force until the General Assembly shall provide otherwise, as herein directed.

Sec. 16. That the first general election of Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and members of the General Assembly, and of such other officers as are to be elected at the same time, shall be held on the first Monday in August, 1848, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. County officers then elected shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected or appointed, in conformity with laws hereafter enacted.

Sec. 17. That returns of the election of Justices of the supreme and judges of the circuit court, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, shall be made and canvassed as is now provided by law for representatives in Congress, and returns for members of the General Assembly and county officers shall be made and canvassed as is now provided by law.

Sec. 18. That all laws of the state of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

Sec. 19. On the first Monday in December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the term of office of the judges of the supreme court, state's attorneys, and of the clerks of the supreme and

circuit courts, shall expire; and on said day the term of office of the judges, state's attorneys and clerks elected under the provisions of this constitution, shall commence; the judges of the supreme court elected as aforesaid shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the present judges of that court, and the said judges of the circuit courts shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the judges of those courts, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 20. On the first Monday in December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present supreme court shall become vested in the supreme court established by this constitution, and shall be finally adjudicated by the court where the same may be pending. The jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the circuit courts of the several counties shall be vested in the circuit courts of said counties.

SEC. 21. The Cook and Jo Daviess county courts shall continue to exist, and the judge and other officers of the same remain in office until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 22. Until otherwise provided by law, the terms of the supreme court shall be held as follows: In the first division, on the first Monday of December, 1848, and annually thereafter. In the second division, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1848, and annually thereafter. In the third division, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1849, and annually thereafter. The sheriffs of Jefferson and LaSalle counties shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as is required and provided for the sheriff of Sangamon county, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 23. Nothing in this constitution shall prevent the General Assembly from passing such laws in relation to the apprenticeship of minors, during their minority, as may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 24. That the General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 25. Election of judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall be subject to be contested.

SEC. 26. Contested elections of judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate, and of judges of the circuit court, by the supreme court, and the General Assembly shall prescribe the manner of proceeding therein.

Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, on the thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the seventy-second.

NEWTON CLOUD,
President of the Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

The General Assembly shall, at the first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free per-

sons of color from immigrating to and settling in this state; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into this state for the purpose of setting them free.

ARTICLE XV.

There shall be annually assessed and collected, in the same manner as other state revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each one dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to-wit: The fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata* upon all such state indebtedness, other than the canal and school indebtedness, as may, for that purpose, be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credits upon, and to that extent, in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness.

Adopted by the convention, August 31st, 1847.

NEWTON CLOUD, *President.*

ILLINOIS STATE GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM ILLINOIS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

COMPRISING A

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS, RULES, JOINT RULES, ETC.

ILLINOIS STATE GOVERNMENT.

JOHN M. PALMER,

GOVERNOR.

E. B. HARLAN,

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

J. R. MOSSER,

SECRETARY.

JOHN DAUGHERTY,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

EDWARD RUMMELL,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

GEORGE H. HARLOW,

ASSISTANT.

LOTUS NILES,

CLERK OF RECORDS.

TRIOLUS H. TYNDALE,

CLERK OF LIBRARY.

CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT,

AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

HALL WILSON,

CHIEF CLERK.

ERASTUS N. BATES,

STATE TREASURER.

GEORGE A. SANDERS.

CHIEF CLERK.

NEWTON BATEMAN,

SUPERINTENDANT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THOMAS C. JEWELL,

CLERK.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM ILLINOIS.

SENATORS.

RICHARD YATES.

Time expires March 4th, 1871.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Time expires March 4th 1873.

REPRESENTATIVES BY DISTRICTS.

Fortieth Session.

At Large—JOHN A. LOGAN.
1. NORMAN B. JUDD.
2. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
3. ELIHU B. WASHBURN.
4. ABNER C. HARDIN.
5. EBON C. INGERSOLL.
6. BURTON C. COOK.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL.
8. SHELBY M. CULLOM.
9. LEWIS W. BOSS.
10. ALBERT G. BURR.
11. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.
12. JEHU BAKER.
13. GREEN B. RAUM.

Forty-first Session.

At Large—JOHN A. LOGAN.
1. NORMAN B. JUDD.
2. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
3. ELIHU B. WASHBURN.
4. JOHN B. RAWLEY.
5. EBON C. INGERSOLL.
6. BURTON C. COOK.
7. JESSE H. MOORE.
8. SHELBY M. CULLOM.
9. THOMPSON W. MCNEELY.
10. ALBERT G. BURR.
11. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.
12. JOHN B. HAY.
13. JOHN M. CREBS.

SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE:

HON. SIDNEY BREESE,
Carlyle.

JUSTICES:

HON. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE,
Galesburg.

HON. PINKNEY H. WALKER
Rushville.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT:

NORMAN L. FREEMAN,
Springfield.

CLERK OF THE FIRST GRAND DIVISION:

R. A. D. WILBANKS,
Mt. Vernon.

CLERK OF SECOND GRAND DIVISION:

WILLIAM A. TURNEY,
Springfield.

CLERK OF THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION:

WOODBURY M. TAYLOR,
Ottawa.

TIMES AND PLACE OF MEETING.

FIRST GRAND DIVISION, at Mt. Vernon, on the first Tuesday in June.
SECOND GRAND DIVISION, at Springfield, on Tuesday after the first
Monday in January,

THIRD GRAND DIVISION, at Ottawa, on the second Tuesday in Sep-
tember.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN DAUGHERTY.

SECRETARY,

CHAUNCY ELLWOOD.

JAMES B. BOGGS,

First Assistant.

R. W. COON,

Second Assistant.

JAMES H. PADDOCK,

Third Assistant.

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING CLERK.

JOHN M. ADAIR.

JOHN H. BARTON,

First Assistant.

JOHN J. DALE

Second Assistant.

R. D. ADDIS,

Third Assistant.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

JOHN A. WALL.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,

Assistant.

POSTMASTER.

THOMAS J. LARRISON.

GEORGE M. DAUGHERTY,

Assistant.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE.

NAMES.	POLI- TICS.	NO. DIST.	SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.	
			1.	2.
Dan. W. Munn	Rep.	1.....	1. Alexander Pulaski, Massac, Hardin, Union, Pope, Johnson, Gallatin, Saline.	
J. J. R. Turney	Rep.	2.....	2. Hamilton, Washington, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richland, White, Lawrence,	
Samuel K. Casey	Dem.	3.....	3. Williamson, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Randolph, Monroe.	
John P. Van Dorstion	Rep.	4.....	4. Perry, Washington, Clinton, Marion, Fayette, Bond.	
Willard C. Flagg	Rep.	5.....	5. St. Clair, Madison.	
William Shephard	Dem.	6.....	6. Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Scott, Pike.	
John. M. Woodson	Dem.	7.....	7. Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian.	
Edwin Harlan	Dem.	8.....	8. Effingham, Jasper, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Edgar.	
John L. Tincher	Rep.	9.....	9. Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Vermillion, Iroquois, Ford.	
John McNulta	Rep.	10.....	10. McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon.	
Aaron B. Noholson	Rep.	11.....	11. Tazewell, Logan, Sangamon.	
James M. Epler	Dem.	12.....	12. Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Brown, Morgan.	
Samuel B. Chittenden	Dem.	13.....	13. Adams, Hancock.	
Isaac McManus	Rep.	14.....	14. McDonough, Henderson, Mercer, Warren.	
Thomas A. Boyd	Rep.	15.....	15. Mason, Fulton, Knox.	
Greenbury L. Fort	Rep.	16.....	16. Peoria, Stark, Marshall, Putnam.	
Jason W. Strevell	Rep.	17.....	17. Woodford, Livingston, LaSalle	
Henry Snapp	Rep.	18.....	18. Kankakee, Grundy, Kendall, Will.	
William S. Patton	Rep.	19.....	19. DuPage, Kane, DeKalb.	
Daniel J. Pinckney	Rep.	20.....	20. Ogle, Lee, Whiteside.	
Andrew Crawford	Rep.	21.....	21. Bureau, Henry, Rock Island.	
John H. Addams	Rep.	22.....	22. Carroll.	
Allen C. Fuller	Rep.	23.....	23. Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake.	
John C. Dore	Rep.	24.....	24. North Chicago.	
Jasper D. Ward	Rep.	25.....	25. West Chicago.	

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SPEAKER.

FRANKLIN CORWIN.

CLERK,

JAMES P. ROOT.

JAMES K. MAGIE,

First Assistant.

ALBERT BLISS, JR.,

Second Assistant.

IRA J. HALSTEAD,

Third Assistant.

ENROLLING AND ENROSSING CLERK.

JAMES V. MAHONY.

C. N. WHITNEY.

First Assistant.

MAURICE SAVAGE,

Second Assistant.

CHARLES H. MITCHELL,

Third Assistant.

DOOR-KEEPER.

FRANCIS SEGUIN.

L. O. GILLMAN,

First Assistant.

GUSTAV WETZLAU,

Second Assistant.

POSTMASTER.

ANDREW J. ALDEN.

E. F. CHITTENDEN,

Assistant.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAMES,	POLITICS,	NO. DIST.	REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.
Newton R. Casey	Dem	1	Alexander, Plaski, Union.
Jonathan C. Wills	Rep	2	2. Massac, Pope, Johnson.
Charles Burnett	Dem	3	3. Hardin, Saline, Gallatin.
D. H. Morgan	Dem	4	4. Lawrence, Wabash.
C. C. M. V. B. Payne	Dem	5	5. Franklin, Jefferson.
Edward L. Denison	Rep	6	6. Jackson, Williamson.
George Gundlach	Rep	7	7. Clinton, Washington.
John M. McCutcheon	Rep	8	8. Monroe, Randolph, Perry.
Thomas H. Burgess	Rep	9	9. Marion.
Thomas E. Merritt	Dem	10	10. Wayne, Hamilton.
John Halley	Dem	11	11. Jasper, Crawford.
Joseph Cooper	Dem	12	12. Clay, Richland.
Alex. W. Bothwell	Rep	13	13. Fayette, Ellingtonham.
Leonard Rush	Dem	14	14. Edwards, White.
John Landigan	Rep	15	15. St. Clair.
James R. Miller	Rep	16	16. Madison, Bond.
Alexander Ross	Rep	17	17. Clark, Cumberland.
Daniel Kerr	Rep	18	18. Shelby.
Samuel H. Challis	Dem	19	19. Christian, Montgomery.
Lewis Brookhart	Rep	20	20. Sangamon, Logan.
Charles Voris	Dem	21	21. Macoupin.
E. M. Gilmore			
John Cook			
Silas Beason			
Beatty F. Burke			

List of Members—Continued.

NAMEs,	POLITICS,	NO. DIST.	REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.
Thomas B. Fuller.....	Dem.....	22.....	22. Jersey, Calhoun.
David M. Woodson.....	Dem.....	23.....	23. Greene.
Abram Mittower.....	Dem.....	24.....	24. Pike, Scott.
Henry Dresser.....	Dem.....	25.....	25. Cass, Brown.
James G. Phillips.....	Dem.....	26.....	26. Menard, Mason.
Edward Lanning.....	Dem.....	27.....	27. Morgan.
Smith M. Palmer.....	Dem.....	28.....	28. Adams.
Thomas Jasper.....	Rep.....	29.....	29. McDonough.
James E. Downing.....	Dem.....	30.....	30. Schuyler.
Humphrey Horrabin.....	Dem.....	31.....	31. Hancock.
John Ewing.....	Rep.....	32.....	32. Henderson, Mercer.
Andrew J. Bradshaw.....	Rep.....	33.....	33. Warren.
David M. Findley.....	Rep.....	34.....	34. Knox.
John Porter.....	Dem.....	35.....	35. Fulton.
W. Selden Gale.....	Rep.....	36.....	36. Peoria, Stark.
Timothy M. Morse.....	Rep.....	37.....	37. Tazewell.
John W. Ross.....	Rep.....	38.....	38. McLean, DeWitt.
Brafford F. Thompson.....	Rep.....	39.....	39. Coles, Dougles, Vermillion, Edgar.
William E. Phelps.....	Rep.....	40.....	40. Champaign, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt.
Jonathan Merriam.....	Rep.....	41.....	41. Kankakee.
William M. Smith.....	Rep.....	42.....	42. Iroquois, Ford.
Jacob Swigart.....	Rep.....	43.....	43. Will, Grundy.
George W. Parker.....	Rep.....	44.....	44. LaSalle, Livingston.
James E. Calaway.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
Silas H. Elliott.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
Wilson M. Stanley.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
John W. Scroggs.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
James M. Perry.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
Calvin H. Frew.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
George Gaylord.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
Philip Collins.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
William Seward.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
Franklin Corwin.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....
Samuel Wiley.....	Rep.....	.....	Rep.....

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF MEMBERS—Concluded.

NAMES.	POLITICS.	NO. DIST.	REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.
L. D. Whiting.....	Rep	45.....	45. Bureau, Putnam, Woodford, Marshall.
Charles G. Read.....	Rep	46.....	46. Henry.
Joel W. Hopkins.....	Rep	47.....	47. Rock Island.
Philip K. Hanna.....	Rep	48.....	48. Whiteside.
Hiram F. Stickles.....	Rep	49.....	49. Lee.
James Dinsmoor.....	Rep	50.....	50. Ogle.
Alonzo Kinyon.....	Rep	1.....	51. DaKahl, Boone.
Eden B. Youngs.....	Rep	2.....	
Charles W. Marsh.....	Rep	3.....	
E. H. Talbott.....	Rep	32.....	52. Kane, Kendall.
Irus Coy	Rep	33.....	
N. N. Ravlin.....	Rep	34.....	53. Lake,
Ansel B. Cook	Rep	35.....	54. McHenry.
Peter W. Deltz.....	Rep	36.....	55. Winnebago.
Ephraim Sumner.....	Rep	37.....	56. Stephenson.
Joseph M. Bailey	Rep	38.....	57. Jo Daviess, Carroll.
Adam Nase.....	Rep	39.....	
Henry Green.....	Rep	40.....	48. DuPage.
Henry C. Childs.....	Rep	41.....	
Henry B. Muller.....	Rep	42.....	
L. L. Bond.....	Rep	43.....	
J. S. Reynolds.....	Rep	44.....	
Francis Munson.....	Rep	45.....	59. Cook.
J. C. Kniekerbocker.....	Rep	46.....	
Iver Lawson.....	Rep	47.....	
E. S. Taylor.....	Rep	48.....	60. Cook.
		61.....	61. Cook.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF SENATE AND HOUSE.
ELY, BURNHAM & BARTLETT.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER,
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.

CORRESPONDENTS:

<i>Chicago Evening Journal</i> ,	-	-	JAS. H. FIELD.
<i>Chicago Tribune</i> ,	-	-	S. V. R. HICKOOK.
<i>Chicago Republican</i> ,	-	-	J. F. BALLANTYNE.
<i>Chicago Post</i> ,	-	-	C. W. WAITE.
<i>Chicago Times</i> ,	-	-	GEO. W. RUST.
<i>St. Louis Democrat</i> ,	-	-	JAMES REA.

SPECIAL REPORTERS:

<i>Chicago Tribune</i> ,	-	-	-	-	F. H. HALL.	
<i>Chicago Times and St. Louis Re-</i>	<i>publican</i> ,	-	-	-	-	W. G. SOUTHER.
<i>Chicago Post</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	HARRY WATSON.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	AGE,	NATIVITY.	OCCUPA- TION.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.
						*
JOHN DAUGHERTY, President.....	62	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Jonesboro.....	Union.....	Revere.
CHAUNCEY ELLWOOD, Secretary.....	51	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Sycamore.....	DeKalb.....	Chenery.
JAMES B. BOGGS, First Assistant.....	40	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	American.
R. W. COON, Second Assistant.....	26	Indiana.....	Editor.....	Pana.....	Christian.....	Whitney.
JAMES H. PADDICK, Third Ass't.....	19	Illinois.....	Student.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Dr. Bergen.
JOHN W. ADAIR, En. and Eng. Clerk.....	28	Pennsylvania.....	Editor.....	Lanark.....	Carroll.....	St. Nicholas.
JOHN H. HARTON, First Assistant.....	32	Ohio.....	Publisher.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....	Mrs. Bemis.
JOHN J. DALES, Second Assistant.....	26	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Myersville.....	Vermillion.....	Revere.
R. D. ADDIS, Third Assistant.....	35	Illinois.....	Editor.....	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	Leland.
JOHN A. WALL, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	32	Illinois.....	Editor.....	Salem.....	Marion.....	Mrs. Bemis.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Assistant.....	56	Pennsylvania.....	Physician.....	Monmouth.....	Marion.....	Hippey's.
THOMAS J. LARRISON, Postmaster.....	51	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	Chenery.
GEORGE M. DAUGHERTY, Assistant.....	18	Illinois.....	Printer.....	Jonesboro	Union.....	Revere.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

NAMES.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPA- TION.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.
Addams, John H.	46	Pennsylvania.	Miller.....	Cedarville.....	Stephenson.....	St. Nicholas.....
Boyd, Thomas A.	38	Penns'lyvania.	Lawyer.....	Lewiston.....	Fullon.....	American.....
Casey, Samuel K.	51	Tennessee.	Farmer.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	Leland.....
Chittenden, Samuel R.	51	Connecticut.	Merchant.....	Mendon.....	Adams.....	Leland.....
Crawford, Andrew.	37	Scotland.	Lawyer.....	Genesee.....	Henry.....	Revere.....
Dore, John C.	46	N. Hampshire.	Commissioner.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Leland.....
Epler, James M.	31	Illinois.	Lawyer.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....	Leland.....
Flagg, Willard C.	30	Illinois.	Farmer.....	Moro.....	Madison.....	Mrs. Enos.....
Fort, Greenbury L.	40	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Lacon.....	Marshall.....	St. Nicholas.....
Fuller, Allen C.	46	Connecticut.	Lawyer.....	Belvidere.....	Boone.....	Leland.....
Harlan, Edwin H.	29	Illinois.	Farmer.....	Marshall.....	Clark.....	Mrs. Watson.....
McManus, Isaac.	42	Indiana.	Teacher.....	Keithsburg.....	Merree.....	Leland.....
McNulta, John.	31	New York.	Lawyer.....	Bloomington'n	McLeah.....	
Munn, Daniel W.	34	Vermont.	Lawyer.....	Calro.....	Alexander.....	
Nicholson, Aaron B.	42	Ohio.	Farmer.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	
Patton, William.	52	New York.	Farmer.....	Sandwich.....	Chenery.....	
Pickney, Daniel J.	61	New York.	Farmer.....	Mt. Morris.....	DeKalb.....	
Shephard, William.	52	England.	Merchant.....	Jerseyville.....	Ogle.....	
Snapp, Henry.	46	New York.	Lawyer.....	Joliet.....	Jersey.....	
Surrell, Jason W.	35	New York.	Lawyer.....	Will.....	St. Nicholas.....	
Tincher, John L.	47	Indiana.	Banker.....	Livingston.....	Logan.....	
Turney, Joseph J.	Bach	Kentucky.	Physician.....	Pontiac.....	Vermillion.....	
Van Dorstion, John P.	32	Penns'lyvania.	Lawyer.....	Danville.....	Danville.....	
Ward, Jasper D.	39	New York.	Lawyer.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....	
Woodson, John M.	34	Kentucky.	Lawyer.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	
				Chicago.....	Cook.....	
				Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....	

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

NAME.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPA- TION.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.
						Lasalle.....
FRANKLIN CORWIN, Speaker	50	Ohio	Farmer	Peru	Leland.	
JAMES P. Root, Clerk	38	New York	Lawyer	Cook	Leland.	
JAMES K. MAGIE, First Assistant	42	New Jersey	Editor	Canton	Chenery.	
ALBERT BLISS, Jr., Second Assistant	31	Vermont	Rev'l Dealer	Freetport	Revere.	
IBA J. HALSTEAD, Third Assistant	38	New York	Salesman	Tuscola	Manning.	
JAMES V. MAHONEY, Eng. & En. Clerk	28	Ireland	Merchant	Springfield.	Douglas	
C. N. WHITNEY, First Assistant	36	Maine	Editor	Rushville	Saugamon.	
MAURICE SAVAGE, Second Asst.	36	N. Brunswick	Editor	Morrison	Mrs. Baird's.	
CHAS. H. MITCHELL, Third Assl.	22	Indiana	Student	Monmouth	Revere.	
FRANCIS SIEGLIN, Doorkeeper	53	Canada	Farmer	Kankakee	Rippey's.	
L. O. GILLMAN, First Assistant	38	Canada	Clerg	Kankakee	Chenery.	
GUSTAVE WETZLAU, Second Asst.	34	Bohemia	Ins. Agent	Boone	Revere.	
ANDREW J. ALDEN, Postmaster	32	Tennessee	Printer	Bellville	St. Clair	
E. F. CHITTENDEN, Assistant	35	Ohio	Printer	DuQuoin	Perry	
				Cook	Cook	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

NAMES,	AGE,	NATIVITY,	OCCUPA- TION,	POST OFFICE	COUNTY,	BOARDING PLACE,
Bailey, Joseph M.	35	New York	Lawyer	Freeport	Stephenson	Dr. Minor.
Beason, Silas	32	Ohio	Lawyer	Lincoln	Stephenson	St. Nicholas.
Bond, Lester L.	39	Ohio	Lawyer	Chicago	Cook	Leland.
Bradshaw, Andrew J.	48	Ohio	Farmer	Clay	Clay	Cheney.
Brookhart, Lewis	38	Illinois	Farmer	La Harpe	Hancock	Leland.
Burgess, Thomas H.	37	Kentucky	Physician	Majority P't	Camberland	Laurence.
Burke, Beatty T.	46	Virginia	Physician	DuQuoin	Perry	Dr. Harris.
Burnett, Charles	59	Illinois	Trader	Carlinville	Maconcupin	American.
Callaway, James E.	33	Kentucky	Lawyer	Shawneetown	Gallatin	American.
Casy, Newton R.	42	Illinois	Lawyer	Tuscola	Douglas	Revere.
Challis, Samuel H.	44	England	Physician	Mound City	Pulaski	Leland.
Childs, Henry C.	39	Vermont	Merchant	Poesthontas	Bond	Western.
Collins, Phillips	56	New York	Manufact'r	Wheaton	DuPage	Leland.
Cook, Ansel B.	45	Connecticut	Farmer	Morris	Grundy	Revere.
Cook, John	42	Illinois	Stone Deal'r	Libertyville	Lake	Leland.
Cooper, Joseph	59	Ohio	Farmer	Springfield	Shangamon	Home.
Coy, Irus	34	New York	Lawyer	Willow Hill	Jasper	Laurence.
Deitz, Peter	59	New York	Farmer	Bristol	Kendall	Leland.
Denison, Edward L.	33	New York	Physician	Matengo	McHenry	Thompson's.
Dinsmoor, James	50	N. Hampshire	Lawyer	Marion	Williamson	Mrs. Crofton.
Dowling, James E.	50	Virginia	Farmer	Sterling	Whiteside	Revere.
Dresser, Henry	33	Connecticut	Architect	Camp Point	Adams	Leland.
Elliott, Silas H.	56	Ohio	Farmer	Naples	Scott	American.
Ewing, John	50	Ohio	Farmer	Paris	Edgar	Revere.
Findley, David M.	50	Ohio	Farmer	Littleton	Schuyler	Thompson's.
Frew, Calvin H.	31	Illinois	Farmer	Oquawka	Henderson	Watson's.
Fuller, Thomas B.	27	Illinois	Lawyer	Fayton	Ford	Cheney.
Gale, William Selden	46	New York	Farmer	Hardin	Calhoun	Gibbings.
Gaylord, George	48	New York	Merchant	Oalesburg	Knox	Leland.
Gilmore, Ephraim M.	57	Kentucky	Farmer	Lockport	Will	St. Nicholas.
Green, Henry	50	England	Lead Sm'tr	Litchfield	Montgomery	Manning.
				Elizabeth	John Davies	Armstrong's.

MENBERS OF HOUSE—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPA- TION.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.	
						POST OFFICE	COUNTY.
Gundlach, George.....	39	Germany.....	Farmer.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	Western.	
Halley, John.....	51	Ohio.....	Merchant.....	Lovilla.....	Hamilton.....	Mrs. Matzy.	
Hanna, Philip K.....	58	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....	Green River	Henry.....	Leland.	
Hopkins, Joe W.....	54	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Granville.....	McDonough.....	Revere.	
Horrabbin, Humphrey.....	55	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....	Blandenville	McDonough.....	Mrs. Watson.	
Jasper, Thomas.....	56	Scotland.....	Banker.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	Leland.	
Kerr, Daniel.....	32	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Ed'rville	Madison.....	Stockdale.	
Kinyon, Alonzo.....	50	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....	Revere.	
Knickerbocker, Joshua C.....	31	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Leland.	
Landrigan, John.....	39	Ireland.....	Farmer.....	Albion.....	Thompson's.	Thompson's.	
Lanning, Edward.....	32	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	Leland.	
Lawson, Iver.....	46	Norway.....	Broker.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Leland.	
Marsh, Charles W.....	34	Canada.....	Manufactur'r.....	DeKalb.....	DeKalb.....	Chenery.	
McCulcheon, John M.....	38	Ohio.....	Woolen Fe'r sp'aria.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....	Leland.	
Merritt, Thomas E.....	35	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Salem.....	Marion.....	Leland.	
Miller, James R.....	37	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Caseyville	St. Clair.....	Revere.	
Miller, Henry B.....	49	Pennsylvania.....	Printer.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Leland.	
Mittower, Abram.....	47	New York.....	Physician.....	Pike.....	American.	American.	
Morgan, D. H.....	62	New York.....	Physician.....	Russellville	Lawrence.....	Mrs. Myers.	
Morse, Timoty A.....	49	New York.....	Farmer.....	Middle G've	Fulton.....	Chenery.	
Munson, Francis.....	41	Connecticut.....	Printer.....	Chelgo.....	Cook.....	Leland.	
Nase, Adam.....	43	Pennsylvania.....	Mechanic.....	Mt. Carroll.	Carroll.	Dr. Morgan.	
Palmer, Smith W.....	36	New York.....	Pork Pack'r.....	Jacks'ville	Morgan.....	L. Armstrong	
Parker, George W.....	32	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Charleston	Coles.....	Revere.	
Payne, C. C. M. V. B.....	29	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....	Revere.	
Perry, James M.....	58	Vermont.....	Farmer.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Revere.	
Phelps, William E.....	33	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Elmwood.....	Elmwood.....	Revere.	
Phillips, James G.....	42	Kentucky.....	Physician.....	Mound Sta'n	Brown.....	Leland.	
Porter, John.....	44	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	Monmouth	Warren.....	E. Galeman.	
Ravlin, Needham N.....	45	New York.....	Farmer.....	Kaneville	Minor's.	Dr. Morgan.	
Read, Charles G.....	62	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Maiden.....	Bureau.....	Minor's.	
Reynolds, Joseph S.....	29	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Dr. Morgan.	
Ross, Alexander.....	57	Pennsylvania.....	Physician.....	Mascoutan	St. Clair.....	Leland.	

MEMBERS OF HOUSE—Concluded.

NAMES.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPA- TION.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.
Ross, John W.....	27	Illinoi	Lawyer.....	Lewisitown	Leland	Leland,
Rush, Leonard.....	38	Kentucky	Farmer	Vandalla	Fayette	Leland,
Saltostall, Samuel B.....	50	Kentucky	Physician	Tremont	Tazewell	Revere,
Sergoss, John W.....	32	Ohio	Physician	Champaign	Rock Island	American,
Sleekles, Hiram F.....	43	New York.....	Manufact'r	Moline	McLean	McLean
Smith, William M.....	41	Kentucky	Farmer	Lexington	Sullivan	Montrie
Stanley, Wilson M.....	40	Ohio	Lawyer	Sullivan	Livingston	Mrs. Metealr.
Strawn, William	46	Ohio	Farmer	Pecatonica	Winnебago	Mrs. Pinkard
Sumner, Ephraim.....	60	Vermont	Farmer	De Witt	De Witt	Cheney,
Swigart, Jacob.....	41	Ohio	Farmer	Boone	Boone	Mrs. Baird
Talbott, Elisha H.....	29	Ohio	Editor	Belvidere	Belvidere	Leland,
Taylor, Edward S.....	32	New York	Lawyer	Chicago	Cook	Mrs. Muller
Thompson, Bradford F.....	31	Maine	Merchant	Bradford	Stark	St. Nicholas,
Voris, Charles	29	Ohio	Grain, stock	Windsor	St. Morgan	Dr. Morgan
Whiting, Lorenzo D.....	49	New York	Farmer	Tiskiwa	Bureau	Mrs. Metealr.
Wiley, Samuel	48	Maine	Physician	Earlville	Lasalle	Revere,
Willis, Jonathan C.....	42	Tennessee	Commissioner	Metropolis	Massac	Leland,
Woodson, David M.....	62	Kentucky	Lawyer	Carrolton	Greene	Revere.
Youngs, Ogden B.....	46	Ohio	Farmer	Hale	Ogle	Ogle

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

26TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JUDICIARY—WARD, Chairman; Boyd, Van Dorston, Fuller, Strevell, Snapp, Woodson, Epler and Harlan.

RAILROADS—FULLER, Chairman; Van Dorston, Addams, Tincher, Crawford, McManus, Dore, Nicholson, Casey, Harlan, Turney.

BANKS AND CORPORATIONS—MUNN, Chairman; Strevell, Ward, Crawford, Snapp, Fort, Woodson, Epler, Chittenden.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND INSURANCE—BOYD, Chairman; Strevell, Flagg, Dore, Fuller, McManus, Harlan, Epler, Casey.

STATE INSTITUTIONS—MCNULTA, Chairman; Boyd, Tincher, Ward, Patton, Addams Chittenden, Turney, Epler.

FINANCE—ADDAMS, Chairman; McNulta, Crawford, Snapp, Strevell, Shepherd, Chittenden.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—VAN DORSTON, Chairman; McManus, Boyd, McNulta, Fort, Harlan, Woodson.

EDUCATION—PINCKNEY, Chairman; Munn, Flagg, Dore, McManus, Shepherd, Turney.

AGRICULTURE—TINCHER, Chairman; Flagg, Patton, Nicholson, Chittenden, Epler.

CANALS AND CANAL LANDS—CRAWFORD, Chairman; Dore, Patton, McManus, Snapp, Shepherd, Turney.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND NAVIGATION—DORE, Chairman; Crawford, Strevell, Fort, Snapp, Flagg, Shepherd, Casey, Epler.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES—FLAGG, Chairman; Munn, Patton, Ward, Addams, Woodson, Chittenden.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND COUNTIES—PATTON, Chairman; Nicholson, Fort, Munn, Flagg, Harlan, Turney.

GEOLOGY—STREVELL, Chairman; Flagg, Dore, Pinckney, Fuller, Shepherd, Woodson.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STATE LIBRARY—SNAPP, Chairman; Fort, Ward, Fuller, Strevell, Crawford, Nicholson, Shepherd, Casey.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—McMANUS, Chairman; Flagg, Fuller, Crawford, Tincher, Woodson, Harlan.

PRINTING—McMANUS, Chairman; Fuller, Strevell, Turney, Epler.

PUBLIC ROADS—NICHOLSON, Chairman; Strevell, Tincher, Turney.

ELECTIONS—BOYD, Chairman; Fort, Crawford, Woodson.

ENROLLED BILLS—FLAGG, Chairman; Van Dorston, Fort, Woodson.

PETITIONS—FULLER Chairman; Tincher, Crawford, Chittenden.

SALINE AND SWAMP LANDS—MUNN, Chairman; Ward, Boyd, Turney.

PENITENTIARIES—FORT, Chairman; Munn, Ward, Strevell, Snapp, Patton, Boyd, Casey, Chittenden.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIARY.—BOND, Chairman; Parker, Kinyon, Coy, Frew, Kerr, Woodson, Laning, and Ross of Fulton.

FINANCE.—SMITH, Chairman; Miller of St. Clair, Lawson, Perry, Scrogg, Challis, Jasper, Bradshaw and Dresser.

CORPORATIONS.—DINSMOOR, Chairman; Childs, Munson, Callaway, McCutcheon, Stanley, Casey, Laning and Palmer.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND INSURANCE.—REYNOLDS, Chairman; Bailey, Porter, Knickerbocker, Denison, Willis, Laning, Ewing and Halley.

RAILROADS.—BAILEY, Chairman; Taylor, Gale, Smith, Wiley, Talbott, Sickles, Ross of St. Clair, Elliott, Sumner, Merritt, Voris and Casey.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.—CHILDS, Chairman; Wiley, Gaylord, Findlay, Reed, Talbott, Cooper, Ross of Fulton and Casey.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—COOK of Sangamon, Chairman; Coy, Marsh, Burgess, Parker, Cook of Lake, Palmer, Beason and Bradshaw.

PENITENTIARY.—GALE, Chairman; Bailey, Collins, Green, Ravlin, Hopkins, Jasper, Merritt, and Burnett.

MANUFACTURERS AND AGRICULTURE.—STRAWN, Chairman; Marsh, Elliott, Youngs, Gundlach, Swigart, Bradshaw, Landigan and Halley.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—SCROGGS, Chairman; Knickerbocker, Challis, Green, Willis, Gaylord, Beason, Burke and Phillips.

ELECTIONS.—TAYLOR, Chairman; Collins, Kerr, Bothwell, Callaway, Cook of Lake, Beason, Merritt and Burnett.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—MILLER of St. Clair, Chairman; Taylor, Kerr, Cook of Sangamon, Burgess, Whiting, Beason, Rush and Gilmore.

MILITIA.—SICKLES, Chairman; Cook of Sangamon, Nase, Reynolds, Strawn, Thompson, Voris, Mittower and Payne.

ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS.—FREW, Chairman; Lawson, Marsh, Porter, Scrogg, Dennison, Saltonstall, Payne and Jasper.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS.—FREW, Chairman; Lawson and Marsh.

STATE LIBRARY.—DENNISON, Chairman; Dinsmoor, Gale, Kinyon, McCutcheon, Munson, Morgan and Fuller.

STATE ROADS—COLLINS, Chairman; Deitz, Hanna, Horrabin, Ross of St. Clair, Swigart, Mittower, Dresser and Gilmore.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS—PARKER, Chairman; McCutcheon, Miller of Cook, Whiting, Perry, Ravelin, Landigan, Brookhart and Morse.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS—ELLIOTT, Chairman; Gundlach, Hanna, Hopkins, Ravelin, Phillips, Downing and Brookhart,

PRINTING—TALBOTT, Chairman; Miller of Cook, Munson, Cook of Lake, Dinsmoor, Ross of St. Clair, Ross of Fulton and Downing.

EDUCATION—PHELPS, Chairman; Miller of St. Clair, Wiley, Frew, Bond, Nase, Burke, Phillips and Morgan.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—WHITING, Chairman; Miller, of Cook, Hopkins, Hanna, Phelps, Smith, Morse, Ewing and Saltonstall.

CANALS—GAYLORD, Chairman; Lawson, Swigart, Sickles, Reed, Horrabin, Cooper, Palmer and Downing.

COUNTIES—Cook of Lake, Chairman; Burgess, Knickerbocker, Perry, Bothwell, Youngs, Childs, Voris and Burnett.

TOWN ORGANIZATION—KINTON, Chairman; Deitz, Sumner, Thompson, Ravelin, Gundlach, Burke, Phillips and Morgan.

CLAIMS—COY, Chairman; Bothwell, Challis, Thompson, Porter, Horrabin, Gilmore, Fuller, and Cooper.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES—STANLEY, Chairman; Findlay, Deitz, Willis, Youngs, Callaway, Brookhart, Woodson and Cooper.

RETRENCHMENT—GREEN, Chairman; Strawn, Reed, Nase, Findley Thompson, Burke, Dresser and Rush.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

1. Two-thirds of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.
2. The Senate shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them. The yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.
3. Any two members of the Senate shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.
4. The Senate may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question.
5. The Senate, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the same, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence; *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.
6. The doors of the Senate and of the committee of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy.
7. The Senate shall not adjourn without the consent of the House of Representatives for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.
8. The vote on the final passage of all bills shall be by ayes and noes, and shall be entered on the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the senators elect.
9. Every bill shall be read on three different days, unless in case of urgency three-fourths of the Senate shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.
10. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be speaker of the Senate, and have the right, when in committee of the whole, to debate and vote on all subjects, and whenever the Senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

11. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read; and in all cases, in the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members, and the speaker, with the consent of the members present, or in the absence of the speaker, any senator called to the chair, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall be present.

12. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Senate.

13. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

14. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion that—(as the case may be) say Aye," and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion, say No." If the speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide; those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the speaker shall name two members—one from each side—to tell the members in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others—one from each side—to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise and state the division of the Senate.

15. The speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it be read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, and such substitute shall be vested during such time with all the powers of the speaker, and shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding.

16. All committees shall be appointed by the speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if upon such ballot the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the Senate shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the Senate shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

17. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in a lobby, the speaker (or chairman of the committee of the whole Senate) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

18. The speaker shall assign to the sergeant-at-arms and their assistants their respective duties and stations.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

19. When any member is about to speak, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and address himself to "Mr. Speaker," (not moving on the floor,) and shall confine himself to the question on debate, and avoid personality.

20. If any member in speaking, (or otherwise,) transgress the rules of the Senate, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; and in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed: if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

21. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down at the clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, after any member has spoken in debate or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have been taken.

22. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

23. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

24. While the speaker is putting any question, or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor when a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

25. Every member who shall be in the Senate when a question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall, for special reasons, excuse him.

26. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question unless within the bar when his name is called.

27. No motion shall be entertained and debated until the same shall be seconded.

28. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the speaker, or being in writing, shall be handed to the secretary, and read aloud before debate.

29. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or any member desire it.

30. When the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

31. After a motion is stated by the speaker, or read by the secretary, it shall be deemed in the possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

32. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to call the house, to lay on the table, the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged.

33. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided, as well as the motion to lay on the table, without debate.

34. No motion to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, or to commit, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

35. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be deemed equivalent to its rejection.

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

37. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Senate chamber, or to give any signs of approbation or disapprobation, either on the floor or in the lobby.

38. After the speaker has called the Senate to order each day, there shall be no reading of newspapers, or other documents that do not immediately concern the business for which the Senate is convened.

39. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a book, in which he can seasonably record the motions, resolutions, rules and decisions of the Senate; and to do and perform all such other acts appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Senate or its presiding officer.

40. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to attend the Senate during its sittings, to execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the speaker.

41. The following standing committees shall be appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

1. Judiciary.
2. On Finance.
3. On Banks and Corporations.
4. On Internal Improvements.
5. On Education.
6. On Canal and Canal Lands.
7. On Internal Navigation.
8. On Public Roads.
9. On Public Accounts and Expenditures.
10. On Township Organization and Counties.
11. On Elections.
12. On Petitions.
13. On State Institutions, Buildings and Grounds.
14. On Military Affairs.
15. On Agriculture.

16. On Saline and Swamp Lands.
17. On Enrolled Bills.
42. Whenever a report or reports shall hereafter be made by a joint committee of the two houses, immediately after the reading of such report it shall be transmitted to the other house, and being there read, or its reading dispensed with, it shall be taken by the clerk or secretary to the house to which the report was first made.
43. All resolutions presented to the Senate shall lie one day on the table, unless otherwise ordered.
44. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent proposition simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.
45. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.
46. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for a member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless within the next day of actual session of the Senate thereafter. Such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.
47. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.
48. No amendment shall be in order at the third reading of a bill, resolution or motion, requiring three readings, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall be at all times in order, before the final passage of such bill, resolution, or motion, to move its commitment.
49. After commitment of such bill, resolution, or motion, if any amendment be reported by the committee, the same shall be again read a second time, and shall then be put on its engrossment and third reading as in other cases.
50. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question in reference to a standing committee shall be first put.
51. Upon the call of the Senate, the names of senators shall be called over by the clerk, and the absentees noted, after which the names of such absentees shall again be called over, the doors shall then be closed, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, (if a quorum,) be taken

into custody, as they appear, or may be sent for, and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

52. No amendment, by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

53. In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the speaker.

54. Upon bills being committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be first read throughout by the clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be considered last. After report of said committee, the bill or motion shall again be subject to debate or amendment before a question to engross is taken.

55. The rules of proceedings of the Senate shall be observed in committee of the whole Senate.

56. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable, and not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate.

57. A motion to commit, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate on the main question; and a motion to postpone indefinitely, or to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments on the main question.

58. Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on a final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elect shall be required to reconsider the same.

59. If a bill shall fail to pass on account of not having received the constitutional majority, any senator having voted in the negative shall have a right to move a reconsideration.

60. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

61. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended, or rescinded, without the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

62. No person, except members of the House of Representatives and their officers, heads of executive departments of this state, chaplains, judges of the United States, and supreme and circuit judges of this state, former governors and lieutenant governors of this state, governors for the time being of any state or territory of the Union, shall be admitted within the hall of the Senate.

63. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The reading of the journal.
2. The presentation of petitions.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Reports from select committees.
5. Presentation of resolutions.
6. Introduction of bills.
7. Reading bills of the Senate the third time.
8. Reading bills of the Senate the second time.

8. Reading bills from the House of Representatives the third time.
10. Reading bills from the House of Representatives the second time.

11. Messages from the House of Representatives.

And when the Senate shall have passed from one order to another, no action shall be had upon the orders passed, except by leave of the Senate; and to give this leave, two-thirds of the senators present must concur.

OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

65. The previous question shall be always in order, and shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments or debate.

66. When, on taking the previous question, the Senate shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate.

67. The effects of the main question being ordered shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote—first upon all amendments reported or pending, being first applied to the amendment last moved, and then on the main question.

68. After the motion for the previous question has prevailed, it shall not be in order to call the Senate prior to a decision of the main question.

OF EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

69. Messages from the Governor and communications from state officers may be received at any time, except when the speaker is putting a question, or the ayes and noes are being called, and upon motion may be considered at any time. The consideration of executive business shall take place with open doors, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the senators present.

70. If the Senate receives any nominations, the speaker shall put the following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nomination just made?" And the nomination may be referred to a standing or a select committee; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day at precisely the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal from the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall raise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be) say 'Aye';" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'No.' " If the speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the speaker shall name two members—one from each side—to tell the members in the affirmative; which being reported, he shall name two other members—one from each side—to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise and state the decision of the House.

5. The speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day after an adjournment.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House; in which case they shall be appointed by the House.

7. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the clerk.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery by the spectators, the speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole house shall have power to order the lobby or gallery to be cleared.

9. The speaker shall vote in all cases, and, if after he shall have voted, the House shall be equally divided, the question shall be decided in the negative.

OF DEBATE.

10. Whenever any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities, and no motion shall be considered in order unless made from the seat occupied by the member.

11. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; and the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House, if appealed to, shall decide without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if against him, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

12. When two or more members rise at once, the speaker shall name the member who is to speak first.

13. No member shall speak longer than thirty minutes at any one time.

14. No member shall speak more than once to the same question. Whilst the speaker is putting the question or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor when a member is speaking shall pass between him and the chair.

15. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested; or in any other case where he was not present when the question was put.

16. Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put, shall vote on one side or the other, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

17. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker, or, if it be in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk, before the debate.

18. After a motion is stated by the speaker, or read by the clerk, it shall be considered in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

19. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or any member desire it.

20. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to previous question, to commit, to amend, to postpone to a day certain, to postpone indefinitely: which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which

they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

21. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

22. The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the "Noes" prevail, the main question shall not then be put, but a refusal to order the main question shall not postpone its consideration.

23. The effect of the previous question being put and carried shall be, to put an end to all debate and to bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, in their proper order, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

24. On the main question no member shall speak more than once without leave.

25. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the sense shall admit of it; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

26. A motion for commitment, until it shall be decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question.

27. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

28. If a question be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who has spoken on the preceding day shall be permitted to speak again without leave.

29. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, may be presented by any member, who shall state briefly to the House the contents thereof; which may be received, read and referred, on the same day, to the proper committee, if the House agree thereto.

30. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: The committee of the whole House, a standing committee, or a select committee.

31. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, upon the demand of any two members.

32. Upon a call of the House for the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

33. No member or other person shall visit or remain at the clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

34. No member shall name another member present in debate.

35. Every bill, previous to its passage, shall undergo three readings, one on each day for three days, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless, in case of urgency, the House, by concurrence of three-fourths, shall dispense with this rule.

36. The general question on the first reading shall be, "Shall the bill be read a second time?"

37. On the second reading of a bill, (or upon the question of concurring with the Senate in any House bill,) the speaker shall state it ready for commitment, amendment, or to be engrossed or read a third time; but any bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage.

38. When the question is taken on the final passage of every bill, the clerk shall call the members alphabetically for the yeas and nays.

39. When a bill passes it shall be certified by the clerk, who, at the foot thereof, shall note the day it passes.

40. Any two members shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journal.

41. As soon as the journal is read, the speaker shall call for: 1st, petitions; 2d, reports from standing committees; 3d, reports from select committees; 4th, resolutions; which shall be received and disposed of in the order in which they are called; and not more than the forenoon session of each day shall be devoted to business mentioned in this rule, unless the House shall otherwise direct.

42. After the business mentioned in the preceding rule shall have been disposed of, the speaker shall dispose of the orders of the day, and messages and communications on his table.

43. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day.

44. General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills of a public nature, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House.

45. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on, shall be decided without debate.

46. No smoking shall be allowed in the hall during the hours of session.

47. The doorkeeper shall provide thermometers, keep the temperature of the hall uniform, and ventilate the hall during the hours of recess.

48. The officers of the House shall be a clerk and two assistant clerks, an enrolling and engrossing clerk and two assistants, a door-keeper and two assistants; each of whom shall take an oath of office.

OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

49. In forming the committee of the whole house, the speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in the committee shall be appointed by the speaker.

50. Upon a bill being committed to a committee of the whole house, the same shall be first read through by the clerk, and then read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report, the bill shall again be subject to debate, and amended by clauses, before the question of engrossing it be taken.

51. All questions, whether in the committee or in the House, shall be disposed of in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and most remote day shall be first put.

52. The rule of proceeding in the House shall be observed in committee, as far as may be applicable.

53. A majority of any committee shall be a sufficient number to proceed to business.

54. Nine o'clock in the morning shall be the standing hour of adjournment.

55. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered on the journal.

56. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick, or unable to attend. Any fifteen members shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members.

57. The clerk may read all bills and journals belonging to the House, sitting; but he shall rise to read all official communications to the House.

58. The following standing committees shall be appointed, viz: On the Judiciary; on Finance; on Elections; on the Militia; on Internal Improvements; on Education; on Public Accounts and Expenditures; on the Penitentiary; on Canal and Canal Lands; on Manufactures and Agriculture; on Claims; on Public Buildings and Grounds; on State Roads; on Counties; on Corporations; on Municipal Affairs and Insurance; on Railroads; on Retrenchment; on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills; on Federal Relations; on State Library; on Miscellaneous Subjects; on Swamp and Overflowed Lands; on State Institutions; on Township Organizations; on Geological Survey; on Printing; to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members.

59. It shall be in order for the committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

60. It shall be the duty of the committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills to examine all engrossed bills, correct any mistakes therein, and report the bills to the House.

61. No motion or proposition, on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

62. The thirty-first, thirty-ninth and forty-first rules, shall not, in any case, be dispensed with; nor shall any other rule be dispensed with, unless by the concurrence of three-fourths of all the members present.

63. The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House, or the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

64. A motion to lay any particular proposition on the table shall apply to that proposition only.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

1. In every case of amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a concurrence and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet at some convenient place, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either may choose, the reason of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and interchange propositions for modifications to meet the sense of the two houses, and confer freely thereon.
2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the chair by the person by whom it may be sent.
3. The same ceremony shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.
4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each house may determine to be proper.
5. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.
6. While bills are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be under the signature of the secretary or clerk, (as the case may be,) respectively.
7. After a bill has passed both houses it shall be enrolled before it is presented to the Governor.
8. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bills with the engrossed bills so passed by both houses, correct any errors which may be discovered in the enrolled bills and make their report forthwith to their respective houses; the secretary or clerk having previously certified on the margin of the roll in which house it originated.
9. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective houses, first by the speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the speaker of the Senate.

10. After a bill shall have been signed by the speakers of both houses, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall be carefully entered on the journal of each house.

11. All resolutions and memorials which are to be presented to the Governor, shall be previously enrolled, examined, signed and presented by the committee, reported, and entry therof made, as provided in case of bills.

12. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed one house is rejected in the other, information thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

13. When the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution, which has originated in one house, shall be postponed in the other house to a day so distant that it will not be taken up again at the present session, the house in which such bill, memorial or resolution shall have originated, shall be forthwith informed of such postponement.

14. When a bill, memorial or resolution, which has passed one house, is rejected in the other, it shall not again be introduced during the same session, without a notice of three days, and leave of the house in which it shall be renewed.

15. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

16. All joint elections shall be in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the members shall vote *viva voce*, except where the constitution has provided otherwise; and when the election is by joint ballot, the speaker shall appoint one member of each house as tellers; and in all cases a majority of votes given shall be requisite to constitute an election.

17. While the two houses are acting together upon elections, or otherwise, questions of order shall be decided by the speaker of the House, subject to an appeal of both houses, as though but one body was in session. A call of members of either house may be had in joint meeting by order of the house in which the call is desired.

18. Motions to postpone or adjourn shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses; and yeas and nays upon such motions, if required, shall be entered upon the journals of both houses.

19. Upon questions arising requiring the separate decision of either house, the Senate shall withdraw until the decision is made: *Provided*, that a question upon motions for call of either house shall not come within the provisions of this rule.

20. Each house shall have the liberty of ordering the printing of bills, messages and reports, without the consent of the other.

21. That whenever any message, bill, report or document shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate or House, for the use of both houses, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the Senate, or clerk of

the House, (as the case may be,) immediately to report the fact of the passage of said order to the other branch of the General Assembly, together with the number so-ordered to be printed, in case it shall exceed the number ordered to be printed under the joint rules of both houses.

**DISTANCES FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTY SEATS TO
THE STATE CAPITAL.**

Compiled from the Records of the Post Office Department.

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	MILES	COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	MILES
Adams	Quincy.....	113	Lee	Dixon.....	164
Alexander	Cairo.....	243	Livingston.....	Pontiac.....	94
Bond	Greenville.....	121	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	26
Boone.....	Belvidere.....	242	McDonough	Macomb.....	124
Brown	Mt. Sterling.....	74	McHenry	Woodstock	236
Bureau	Princeton.....	157	McLean.....	Bloomington.....	59
Calhoun	Hardin.....	99	Macon	Decatur.....	39
Carroll	Mt. Carroll.....	226	Macoupin	Carlinville	38
Cass	Beardstown.....	62	Madison	Edwardsville	88
Champaign.....	Urbana.....	88	Marion	Salem.....	185
Christian	Taylorville.....	40	Marshall	Lacon.....	138
Clark	Marshall.....	181	Mason	Havana	79
Clay	Lewisville.....	166	Massee.....	Metropolis.....	981
Clinton	Carlyle.....	139	Menard	Petersburg.....	25
Coles	Charleston.....	120	Mercer	Aledo.....	205
Cook	Chicago.....	187	Monroe	Waterloo	119
Crawford	Robinson.....	217	Montgomery	Hillboro	99
Cumberland	Majority Point	134	Morgan	Jacksonville	33
DeKalb	Sycamore.....	211	Moultrie	Sullivan.....	128
DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	61	Ogle	Oregon	187
Douglas	Tuscola.....	110	Peoria	Peoria.....	111
DuPage	Naperville.....	190	Perry	Pinckneyville	169
Edgar	Paris.....	147	Platt	Monticello	67
Edwards	Albion.....	208	Pike	Pittsfield	78
Effingham	Effingham.....	136	Pope	Golconda	381
Fayette	Vandalia.....	101	Pulaski	Caledonia	239
Ford	Paxton.....	111	Putnam	Hennepin	168
Franklin	Benton.....	178	Randolph	Chester	165
Fulton	Lewistown.....	201	Richard	Olney	181
Gallatin	Shawneetown.....	265	Rock Island	Rock Island	202
Greene	Carrollton.....	67	St. Clair	Bellville	113
Grundy	Morris.....	155	Saline	Harrisburg	234
Hamilton	McLeansboro	189	Sangamon	SPRINGFIELD	
Hancock	Carthage.....	115	Schuyler	Rushville	92
Hardin	Elizabethtown	296	Scott	Winchester	56
Henderson	Oquawka	204	Shelby	Shelbyville	86
Henry	Cambridge	206	Stark	Toulon	191
Iroquois	Middleport	139	Stephenson	Freeport	199
Jackson	Murphysboro	194	Tazewell	Pekin	194
Jasper	Newton	207	Union	Jonesboro	208
Jefferson	Mt. Vernon	162	Vermillion	Danville	113
Jersey	Jerseyville	80	Wabash	Mt. Carmal	246
Jo Daviess	Galena	257	Warren	Monmouth	180
Johnson	Vienna	240	Washington	Nashville	158
Kane	Geneva	199	Wayne	Fairfield	178
Kankakee	Kankakee	145	White	Carmi	238
Kendall	Yorkville	177	Whiteside	Morrison	190
Knox	Knoxville	159	Will	Joliet	149
Lake	Waukegan	223	Williamson	Marion	205
LaSalle	Ottawa	133	Winnebago	Rockford	228
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	208	Woodford	Metamora	106

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

For the Years 1862, 1864, 1866 and 1868.

COUNTIES.	Convention		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.	
	For	Agst	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Adams.....	3811	4265	2357	4154	3406	4562	4191	4750	4774	5471
Alexander...	106	634	151	710	722	891	631	942	639	1098
Bond.....	987	961	108	763	1154	718	1352	679	1558	773
Boone.....	1759	310	1226	280	1727	242	1646	165	2050	306
Brown.....	728	1202	360	1041	718	1318	907	1270	930	1502
Bureau.....	3622	1415	3123	1887	8311	1793	3337	1376	2844	2315
Calhoun.....	249	668	104	325	311	502	316	541	393	702
Carroll.....	1630	461	1173	389	1903	443	1655	259	2292	680
Cass.....	1046	1301	618	1211	863	1243	995	1278	1077	1403
Champaign.	1793	1221	1248	1104	2116	1133	2340	1475	3250	2125
Christian....	968	1408	698	1332	1048	1694	1501	1615	2017	2285
Clark.....	1313	1724	542	1455	1061	2237	1331	1303	1548	1806
Clay.....	631	1070	438	911	852	1002	1245	1117	1394	1339
Clinton.....	748	1294	610	1092	1110	1168	1242	1233	1559	1570
Coles.....	1495	1407	1282	1589	2210	1555	2436	1908	2658	2247
Cook.....	14539	9846	9988	839	18667	4351	15235	5650	27527	19104
Crawford....	921	1384	530	1209	822	1371	998	1209	1150	1437
Cumberland....	629	909	311	872	591	1184	797	1002	1107	1344
DeKalb.....	3049	965	1829	670	2985	741	2551	491	3441	890
DeWitt.....	1258	1015	839	953	1271	1039	1484	1080	1652	1340
Douglas.....	809	629	566	724	993	774	924	649	1396	1133
DuPage.....	1790	803	1174	520	1816	774	1546	527	2369	1104
Edgar.....	1727	1923	1204	1861	1883	1858	2025	1994	2398	2320
Edwards....	580	370	389	314	636	340	764	324	888	421
Effingham....	453	1084	224	901	635	1223	904	1907	1021	1690
Fayette.....	953	1571	561	1341	1054	1630	1468	1616	1711	2029
Ford.....	235	148	185	208	233	258	490	166	921	368
Franklin....	228	1391	232	692	459	876	863	1049	1021	1972
Fulton.....	3629	3926	1796	8150	2991	3814	3712	3628	3559	4118
Gallatin....	221	1020	180	766	624	602	649	936	704	1025
Greene....	979	2173	565	1746	978	2249	1113	1961	1363	2569
Grundy.....	1412	710	1047	748	1461	775	1536	816	1963	966
Hamilton....	102	1553	48	1063	382	1145	602	1133	809	1284
Hancock....	2568	2980	1520	2844	2455	2929	3287	3231	3596	3687
Hardin.....	107	499	113	341	314	315	355	404	342	450
Henderson...	1253	911	924	892	1210	877	1282	941	1309	1040
Henry.....	3022	1532	2538	1001	8553	1411	1380	1170	4483	1756
Iroquois....	1429	955	1250	856	1777	848	1939	955	2764	1385
Jackson....	315	1556	138	996	783	1243	1238	474	1303	1333
Jasper.....	826	906	246	788	587	923	773	1955	871	1134
Jefferson....	459	1852	262	1384	649	1487	888	533	1116	1930
Jersey.....	910	1291	536	1256	817	1546	965	1407	1131	1993
Jo Daviess...	2782	1841	1921	1810	2517	1722	2449	1418	2980	1893
Johnson....	40	1563	124	600	1230	840	1173	1631	1294	613
Kane.....	4207	1651	2857	1347	4270	1482	3942	1052	5047	1653
Kankakee ...	1977	803	1412	458	2118	504	1916	440	2808	867
Kendall....	1811	571	1241	894	1765	470	1536	300	1955	535
Knox.....	3892	2208	2796	1640	4245	1864	4314	1817	5101	2498
Lake.....	2894	965	1876	885	2403	873	2172	645	2545	1090
LeSalle.....	5342	4290	3618	3891	5174	4515	5012	182	6231	5439
Lawrence....	764	970	375	914	735	951	934	921	1074	1173
Lee.....	3490	1140	1733	1088	2562	1173	1722	771	3065	1543

COUNTIES	1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Livingston...	1474	1088	1099	938	1746	1100	2223	1017	3448	2132
Logan.....	1729	1521	1531	1482	1727	1371	2241	1539	2515	1902
Macon.....	1501	1541	1613	1340	1827	1518	2352	1745	2771	2296
Macoupin...	2192	2688	1461	2443	2274	2935	2762	2972	3153	3431
Madison....	3161	3100	2178	2817	3156	3287	3574	3441	4192	3653
Marion.....	858	1715	676	1360	1421	1678	1916	1895	2186	2190
Marshall.....	1630	1376	1128	1207	1548	1403	1690	983	1934	1532
Mason.....	1198	1224	606	1039	1155	1253	1311	1253	1677	1719
Massac.....	121	873	217	604	948	265	961	503	885	614
McDonough	2255	9266	1443	1857	2145	2171	2665	9423	2936	2721
McHenry....	3033	1444	2119	1007	2951	1188	2697	682	3296	1380
McLean.....	3547	2567	2939	2345	4001	2582	4743	2566	5895	3885
Ménard.....	962	1035	768	968	854	1075	1048	1063	1066	1295
Mercer.....	1808	1193	1042	883	1759	1100	2020	1291	1868	1395
Monroe....	845	1401	633	1249	580	1527	674	1488	966	1345
Montgomery	1099	1743	814	1725	1274	1960	1790	2133	2173	2700
Morgan....	2312	2419	1526	2023	2292	2354	2486	2578	2663	2773
Moultrie.....	918	707	496	793	549	829	713	878	857	1146
Ogle.....	3184	1315	2068	916	3239	1142	2882	989	3666	1507
Peoria.....	3539	3738	2518	3300	3536	3739	3837	3616	4212	4252
Perry.....	649	1101	599	742	1147	718	1404	806	1581	909
Piatt.....	782	599	428	460	747	529	872	544	1265	773
Pike.....	2563	3016	1508	2574	2335	2857	2713	2988	2776	3319
Pope.....	127	1202	86	692	1089	339	1093	525	1151	503
Pulaski.....	220	560	185	373	601	534	584	503	534	645
Putnam....	751	366	555	428	711	428	687	344	765	487
Randolph....	1382	1815	945	1565	1520	1727	1756	1809	1943	1897
Richland....	777	1022	417	844	889	987	1237	1189	1337	1355
Rock Island	2088	1478	1856	1257	2091	1542	2631	1481	2885	1913
Saline.....	100	1338	93	929	705	818	942	988	1042	1143
Sangamon....	3556	3598	2761	3643	3565	3945	4073	4154	4411	4875
Schuylerville	956	1559	670	1395	1106	1691	1382	1614	1311	1756
Scott.....	832	1131	473	798	873	910	1033	1030	1135	1127
Shelby.....	971	2089	596	1964	1168	2297	1488	2142	1858	2977
Stark.....	1164	659	801	566	1174	613	1292	585	1394	705
St. Clair....	3682	3014	2521	2371	4207	2726	4451	2611	4814	3269
Stephenson....	2670	1787	2154	1852	2598	1928	2567	1767	3233	2389
Tazewell....	2248	2138	1628	1076	2147	2307	2313	2395	2728	2735
Union	157	993	142	1088	709	1315	819	1600	956	1796
Vermillion....	2251	1577	1479	1560	2546	1639	2766	1672	3285	2054
Wabash.....	597	700	338	675	516	679	689	730	764	881
Warren....	2205	1672	1546	1576	2306	1714	2682	1726	2808	1918
Washington....	793	1565	908	957	1244	1207	1662	1103	1861	1283
Wayne.....	620	1645	426	1173	937	1147	1307	1271	1525	1581
White.....	766	1544	431	1218	774	1336	988	1486	1076	1753
Whiteside....	2713	1110	2013	862	2805	1033	2998	916	3569	1444
Will.....	3219	2515	2209	2303	3343	2792	3444	479	4222	3134
Williamson....	173	1835	350	841	859	1121	1245	1197	1416	1338
Winnebago....	3984	817	2740	620	3969	705	3375	407	4567	951
Woodford....	1238	1419	811	1266	1270	1685	1552	1688	1803	2346
TOTAL...	192161	160215	128116	136669	189496	158730	305045	147058	250998	199143

SUMMARY.—In 1860, whole vote (including 4,913 for Bell and 2,404 for Breckinridge,) 390,098; Lincoln over 11,500; Lincoln over all, 4,604.

In 1860, whole vote for President, 390,308; Lincoln's majority, 30,768.

In 1860, whole vote for Vice-President, 390,308; Lincoln's majority, 30,768.

In 1860, total vote for Congressmen-at-Large, 266,103; Lincoln over Dixey, 54,987.

In 1860, total vote for President, 449,436; Grant over Seymour, 51,150.

ERRATA.—The headings, on first two columns of preceding page, are an exhibit of the vote for 1860, Rep. and Dem., instead of "Conserv.", "For" and "Ago."

INTERNAL REVENUE—STAMP DUTIES.

<i>Affidavits</i>	<i>exempt</i>
<i>Agreement</i> or contract not otherwise specified : For every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written.....	5 5
<i>Agreement</i> , renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.	
<i>Appraisement</i> of value, or damage, or for any other purpose: For each sheet of paper on which it is written.....	5
<i>Assignment</i> of a <i>lease</i> , same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on deeds. (See <i>Conveyance</i> .)	
<i>Assignment</i> of <i>policy of insurance</i> , same stamp as original instrument. (See <i>Insurance</i> .)	
<i>Assignment</i> of <i>mortgage</i> , same stamp as that required upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. (See <i>Mortgage</i> .)	
<i>Bank check</i> , draft or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company at sight or on demand.....	2
When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, for any sum exceeding ten dollars, at sight or on demand	2
<i>Bill of Exchange</i> , (inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated: For a sum not exceeding \$100.....	5
And for every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100.....	5
<i>Bill of exchange</i> (foreign,) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of, the United States: If drawn singly same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.	
If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of	

each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100 or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency	2
And for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100.....	2
<i>Bill of lading</i> or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place	10
<i>Bill of lading</i> to any port in British North America.....	exempt.
<i>Bill of lading</i> , domestic or inland.....	exempt.
<i>Bill of Sale</i> by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons :	
When the consideration shall not exceed \$500.....	50
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000.....	1 00
Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional amount of \$500, or fractional part thereof.....	50
<i>Bond</i> for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money: When the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1,000 or less.....	50
When in excess of \$1,000, for each \$1,000 or fraction.....	50
<i>Bond-administrator</i> or guardian, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed \$1,000.....	exempt.
Exceeding \$1,000.....	1 00
<i>Bond</i> for due execution or performance of duties of office.	1 00
<i>Bond</i> , personal, for security for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.)	
<i>Bond</i> of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule.....	25
<i>Broker's notes</i> . (See Contract)	
<i>Certificates of measurement</i> or weight of animals, wood, coal or hay.....	exempt.
<i>Certificates of measurement</i> of other articles.....	5
<i>Certificates of stock</i> in any incorporated company.....	25
<i>Certificate of profits</i> or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company: If for a sum not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50	10
Exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$1,000.....	25
Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof.....	25
<i>Certificates</i> . Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25

<i>Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such: If for a sum not exceeding \$100.....</i>	2
<i>For a sum exceeding \$100.....</i>	5
<i>Certificate of any other description than those specified.....</i>	5
<i>Charter, renewal of, same stamp as on original instrument.</i>	
<i>Charter party for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing relating to the charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof: If the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer does not exceed 150 tons,.....</i>	1 00
<i>Exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons.....</i>	3 00
<i>Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons.....</i>	5 00
<i>Exceeding 600 tons.....</i>	10 00
<i>Check. Bank check.....</i>	2
<i>Contract. Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, exchange, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such: For each note or memorandum of sale.....</i>	10
<i>Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities made by brokers, banks, or bankers, either for the benefit of others or on their own account: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract.....</i>	1
<i>Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, not his or their own property, made by any person, firm, or company not paying a special tax as broker, bank, or banker: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract,</i>	5
<i>Contract. (See Agreement.)</i>	
<i>Contract, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.</i>	
<i>Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed \$500.....</i>	50
<i>When the consideration exceeds \$500, and does not exceed \$1,000.....</i>	1 00
<i>And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000.....</i>	5
<i>Conveyance. The acknowledgment of a deed, or proof by a witness.....</i>	50
	<i>exempt.</i>

<i>Conveyance.</i> Certificate of record of a deed.....	exempt.
<i>Credit, letter of.</i> Same as foreign bill of exchange.	
<i>Custom-house entry.</i> (See Entry.)	
<i>Custom-house withdrawals.</i> (See Entry.)	
<i>Deed.</i> (See Conveyance—Trust deed.)	
<i>Draft.</i> Same as inland bill of exchange.	
<i>Endorsement</i> of any negotiable instrument.....	exempt.
<i>Entry</i> of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing: Not exceeding \$100 in value.....	25
Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 in value.....	50
Exceeding \$500 in value.....	1 00
<i>Entry</i> for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse.....	50
<i>Gauger's returns</i>	exempt.
<i>Indorsement</i> upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfillment.....	exempt.
<i>Insurance</i> (life) policy : When the amount insured shall not exceed \$1,000.....	25
Exceeding \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000.....	50
Exceeding \$5,000.....	1 00
<i>Insurance</i> (marine, inland, and fire) policies, or renewal of the same: If the premium does not exceed \$10.....	10
Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50.....	25
Exceeding \$50.....	50
<i>Insurance</i> contracts or tickets against accidental injuries to persons.....	exempt.
<i>Lease</i> , agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof: Where the rent or rental value is \$300 per annum or less.....	50
Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of \$300 per annum, for each additional \$200, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$300.....	50
<i>Legal documents</i> :	
Writ, or other original process, by which any suit, either criminal or civil, is commenced in any court, either of law or equity.....	exempt.
Confession of judgment or cognovit.....	exempt.
Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record	exempt.
Warrant of distress.....	exempt.
<i>Letters of administration.</i> (See Probate of will.)	
<i>Letters testamentary</i> , when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed one thousand dollars.....	exempt.
Exceeding one thousand dollars.....	5
<i>Letter of credit.</i> Same as bill of exchange, (foreign.)	

<i>Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port :</i>	
If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons.....	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons.....	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons.....	5 00
[These provisions do not apply to vessels or steam-boats plying between ports of the United States and British North America.]	
<i>Measurers' returns.....</i>	<i>exempt.</i>
<i>Memorandum of sale, or broker's note. (See Contract.)</i>	
<i>Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money ; exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500.....</i>	50
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000.....	1 00
And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000.....	50
<i>Order for payment of money, if the amount is \$10, or over,</i>	2
<i>Passage ticket on any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding \$35.....</i>	50
Exceeding \$35, and not exceeding \$50.....	1 00
And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50.....	1 00
<i>Passage tickets to ports in British North America....</i>	<i>exempt.</i>
<i>Pawners' checks</i>	5
<i>Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon.....</i>	25
<i>Power of attorney, or proxy, for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries.....</i>	10
<i>Power of attorney to receive or collect rent.....</i>	25
<i>Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same.....</i>	1 00
<i>Power of attorney for any other purpose.....</i>	50
<i>Probate of will, or letters of administration ; where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$1,000.....</i>	<i>exempt</i>
Exceeding \$1,000, and not exceeding \$2,000.....	1 00
Exceeding \$2,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000.....	50
<i>Promissory note. (See Bill of exchange, inland.)</i>	
<i>Deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty.....</i>	<i>exempt.</i>

Renewal of a note, subject to the same duty as an original note.	
Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest.....	25
Quit-claim deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants may be subject as an agreement or contract.	
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court.....	exempt.
Receipts for any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money; exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court..... (See Indorsement.)	2
Receipts for the delivery of property.....	exempt.
Renewal of agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument.	
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process.....	exempt.
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Warehouse receipts.....	exempt.
Warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, if the bond or note is stamped.....	exempt.
Weigher's returns.....	exempt.
Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government.....	
Official instruments, documents, and papers issued by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal capacity.....	
Papers necessary to be used for the collection from the United States government of claims by soldiers, or their legal representatives, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service.....	exempt.

Renewal of a note, subject to the same duty as an original note.	25
Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest.	25
Quit-claim deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagees to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants may be subject as an agreement or contract.	25
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court.	exempt.
Receipts for any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money; exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court. (See Indorsement.)	2
Receipts for the delivery of property.	exempt.
Renewal of agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument.	exempt.
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process.	exempt.
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.	exempt.
Warehouse receipts.	exempt.
Warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, if the bond or note is stamped.	exempt.
Weigher's returns.	exempt.
Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government.	exempt.
Official instruments, documents, and papers issued by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal capacity.	exempt.
Papers necessary to be used for the collection from the United States government of claims by soldiers, or their legal representatives, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service.	exempt.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.—On all Letters throughout the United States, 3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or Local Letters, 2 cents where there is a free carrier's delivery. At other offices 1 cent.

Valuable Letters may be registered by the payment of a registration fee of 20 cents.

Money can be sent with absolute safety by mail by procuring a Money Order. The fees are, for \$1 to \$10, ten cents; \$20 to \$50, twenty-five cents.

Circulars, unsealed, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; the same rate for every three or less number additional.

Printed Books, in one package, to one address, 4 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

On all Transient Newspapers, or other Printed Matter (Books and Circulars excepted), and on all Seeds, Cuttings, &c., Pamphlets, Book MSS. and Proof Sheets, Maps, Engravings, Blanks, Patterns, Envelopes, and Photographs, contained in one package, to one address, 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

All Transient Matter, except duly certified letters of Soldiers and Sailors, must be prepaid by Stamps.

On all matter not above specified, same rate as letters.

~~No~~ No package will be forwarded which weighs over four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

FOREIGN.—On Letters to Great Britain and Ireland.—For every half ounce or fraction thereof, 12 cents if prepaid. If not prepaid, 12 cents extra will be collected in Great Britain, and 5 cents in the United States.

To the German States.—For every half ounce or fraction thereof via North German Union direct, 10 cents; closed mail via England, 15 cents; pre-payment optional.

To France, 16 cents for each quarter ounce or fraction thereof; pre-payment optional.

To the Dominion of Canada, per half ounce, any distance, 6 cents if prepaid; if not paid, 10 cents.

To other British North American Provinces, not over 8,000 miles, 10 cents per half ounce; over 8,000 miles, 15 cents per half ounce. Pre-payment compulsory.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ADAMS—Adams, Beverly, Big Neck, Burton, Camp Point, Chattan, Clayton, Coatsburg, Columbus, Elm Grove, Fair Weather, Fowler's Station, Keokuk Junction, La Prairie, Liberty, Lima, Marcelline, Mendon, Paloma, Payson, Peyton's, QUINCY, Richfield, Stone's Prairie, Ursa, Woodville, York Neck.

ALEXANDER—CAIRO, Clear Creek Landing, Goose Island, Thebes, Unity.

BOND—Baden Baden, Beaver Creek, Cottonwood Grove, Dudleyville, Elm Point, GREENVILLE, Mulberry Grove, Old Ripley, Pleasant Monk, Pleasant Prairie, Pocahontas, Woburn.

BOONE—BELVIDERE, Bonus, Caledonia Station, Capron, Garden Prairie, Leesville, Park's Corners, Poplar Grove.

BROWN—Buck Horn, Cooperstown, Hersman's, Mound Station, MOUNT STARKE, Ripley, Versailles, Union Ridge, White Oak Springs.

BUREAU—Arlington, Buda, Bureau Junction, De Pue, Dover, Hollowayville, Lamotte, Limerick, Lone Tree, Lovejoy, Malden, Milo, Mineral, Neponset, New Bedford, Ohio, Ottaville, PRINCETON, Providence, Sheffield, Tiskilwa, Trexton, Walnut, Wyanet, Yorktown.

CALHOUN—Bellevue, Deer Plain, Gildead, Hamburgh, HARDIN, Maynardsville, Monterey, News, Rosedale, Vedder.

CARROLL—Argo, Elkhorn Grove, Fair Haven, Johnson's Creek, Lanark, Milledgeville, MOUNT CARROLL, Polsgrove, Rock Creek, Savanna, Shannon, Thomson.

CASS—Arenzville, Ashland, BEARDSTOWN, Berryton, Bluff Spring, Chandlerville, Hagley, Lancaster, Virginia.

CHAMPAIGN—Champaign, Homer, Ivesdale, Ludlow, Mabomet, Newcomb, Pesotum, Philo, Rantoul, St. Joseph's, Sidney, Sodorus, Thomasboro, Tolona, URBANA.

CHRISTIAN—Assumption, Blueville, Bond's Point, Buckhart, Mount Auburn, Owaneco, Pana, Randellsville, Rosedmond, Stonington, TAYLORVILLE.

CLARK—Brown's Mill, Casey, Clark Centre, Dalson, Darlen, Darwin, Livingston, MARSHALL, Martinsville, Melrose, Oak Point, Westfield, York.

CLAY—Bible Grove, Clay City, Flora, Hord, Ingraham, Larkinsburgh, LOUISVILLE, Oskaloosa, Xenia.

CLINTON—Aviston, Buxton, CARLYLE, Clement, Damiansville, Germantown, Jamestown, Keysport, New Baden, Shoal Creek Station, Trenton.

COLES—Ashmore, Campbell, CHARLESTON, Curtisville, Etna, Fuller's Point, Hutton, Loxa, Mattoon, Milton Station, Oakland, Paradise, St. Omer, Springville.

COOK—Ainsworth Station, Austin, Barrington Station, Bloom, Blue Island, Brickton, Calumet, CHICAGO, Cicero, Dolton's Station, Dunton, East Northfield, Elk Grove, Evanston, Glencoe, Havelock, Hazel Glen, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Junction Grove, Lansing, Lemont, Leyden, Leyden Centre, Lyons, Lyonsville, Maine, Mainville, Mattison, New Bremen, Niles, Niles Centre, Northfield, Oak Park, Orland, Palatine, Palos, Previso, Shaumburgh, South Norfield, Stock Yard, Summit, The Grove, Thornton, Thornton Station, West Northfield, Wheeling, Willow Spring, Winnetka.

CRAWFORD—Annapolis, Bell Air, Eaton, Elkton, Flat Rock, Hardinsville, Hutesville, New Hebron, Oblong, Palestine, ROBINSON, Stilesville.

CUMBERLAND—Greenup, Hazle Dell, Johnstown, MAJORITY Point, Mule Creek, Neoga, Woodbury.

DEKALB—Courtland Station, Deerfield Prairie, DeKalb Centre, Dorset, East Paw Paw, Freeland, Genoa, Hick's Mills, Kingston, Lacey, La Clair, Malma, Malta, New Lebanon, Ney, North Kingston, Piercerville, Prairie Pond, Rose Grove, Sandwich, Shabbona's Grove, Somonauk, South Grove, Squaw Grove, SYCAMORE, Van Buren, Victor Centre.

DEWITT—CLINTON, DeWitt, Hallsville, Nixon, Santa Anna, Wapella, Wayneville.

DOUGLAS—Arcola, Brushy Fork, Camargo, Cottage Grove, Newman, TUSCOLA.

DUPAGE—Addison, Babcock's Grove, Bloomingdale, Cass, Copenhagen, Cottage Hill, Danby, Downer's Grove, Fullersburgh, Hinsdale, Lisle Station, NAPERVILLE, Sagone, Turner, Warrensville, Wayne, Wheaton, Winfield, York Centre.

EDGAR—Baldwinsville, Bloomfield, Bonwell, Cherry Point City, Conlogue, Dudley, Elbridge, Grand View, Kansas, Logan, Palermo, Paris, Stratton, Vermillion.

EDWARDS—ALBION, Maple Grove, Mills Prairie, Samsville, West Salem.

EFFINGHAM—Edgewood, EFFINGHAM, Elliottstown, Freedmantown, Mason, Moccasin, Mountville, Salt Creek, Teutopolis, Vemi, Webb's Mills.

FAYETTE—Bowling Green, Farina, Greenland, Hickory Creek, Howard's Point, La Clede, Louden City, Ramsey, Shabonier, VANDALIA, Vera.

FORD—Blueville, New Brenton, PAXTON.

FRANKLIN—Akin, BENTON, Big Muddy, Cave, Crittenden, Ewing, Fitt's Hill, Frankfort, Little Muddy, Osage, Parrish, Taylor Hill, Webb's Prairie.

FULTON—Astoria, Avon, Bernadotte, Bryant, Canton, Copperas Creek, Cuba, Duncan's Mills, Ellisville, Fairview, Farmington, Fiatt, Ipava, LEWISTOWN, Liverpool, Maple's Mill, Marietta, Midway, Norris, Otto, Saint Augustine, Saint David, Sumnum, Table Grove, Vermont.

GALLATIN—Cottonwood, Crawford, Elba, Equality, New Haven, New Market, Saline Mines, SHAWNEETOWN, South Hampton.

GREENE—Athensville, Bear Creek, Big Bend, Bluff Dale, Breeze, CARROLLTON, Fayette, Greenfield, Kane, Negro Lick, New Providence, Road House Station, Walkerville, White Hall.

GRUNDY—Braceville, Gardner, Highland Town, Mazon, Minooka, MORRIS.

HAMILTON—Belle Prairie, Buck, Griswold, Logansport, Lovilla, Macedonia, McLEANSBORO, Night's Prairie, Recterville.

HANCOCK—Appanoose, Augusta, Basco, Bentley Station, Bowensburgh, CARTHAGE, Chilli, Dallas City, Denver, Durham, Elvaston, Fountain Green, Hamilton, Hickory Ridge, La Harpe, McGary, Middle Creek, Nauvoo, Plymouth, Pontoosuc, Palaski, Saint Albans, Saint Mary's, Sonora, Sylvan Dale, Warsaw, Webster, West Point, Wythe.

HARDIN—Cave in Rock, ELIZABETHTOWN, Parkinson's Landing, Rosiclare, Seller's Landing, Spark's Hill.

HENDERSON—Biggsville, Hopper's Mills, Olena, OQUAWKA Raritan, Rozetta, Sagetown, Shokokon, South Prairie, Terre Haute.

HENRY—Andover, Annawan, Atkinson, Bishop Hill, Burns, CAMBRIDGE, Colona Station, East Cambridge, Galva, Genesee, Green River, Kewanee, Minersville, Morristown, Orion, Oxford, Pink Prairie, Saxon, Sharon, Weller, Wethersfield, Woodhull.

IROQUOIS—Ash Grove, Ashkum, Beaverville, Buckley, Chebanse, Clifton, Courtright's Mills, Crescent City, Danforth Station, Del Rey, Gilman, Iroquois, L'Eraile, MIDDLEPORT, Milford, Oakalla, Onargo, Plato, Sheldon, Wateeka.

JACKSON—Ava, Bradley, Carbondale, De Soto, Elkville, Grand Tower, Hat Island, Markanda, MURPHYSBORO, Worthington.

JASPER—Hidalgo, Island Creek, NEWTON, Pickwick, Rose Hill, Saint Marie, Willow Hill, Yale.

JEFFERSON—Dix, Fair Play, Lynchburgh, Harris Grove, Moore's Prairie, MOUNT VERNON, Spring Garden.

JERSEY—Delhi, Elsa, Fidelity, Fieldon, Grafton, JERSEYVILLE, Newbern, Otter Creek, Rockbridge.

JO DAVIESS—Apple River, Avery, Council Hill, Council Hill Station, Derinda, Dunleith, Elizabeth, Excelsior Mills, GALENA, Greenvale, Guilford, Hanover, Houghton, Howardsville, Mount Sumner, Nora, Pleasant Valley, Plum River, Rush, Scales Mound, Stockton, Warren, Willow, Yankee Hollow.

JOHNSON—Cedar Creek, Cedar Bluff, Cypress Creek, Goreville, Lincoln Green, Reynoldsburgh, Shinn's Point, Tobacco, VIENNA.

KANE—Aurora, Batavia, Big Rock, Blackberry Station, Burlington, Campton, Carpentersville, Clintonville, Dundee, East Burlington, Elgin, GENEVA, Grouse, Hampshire, Jericho, Kaneville, King's Mills, LaFox, Lodi Station, Montgomery, Pingree Grove, Rutland, Saint Charles, Sugar Grove, Udina.

KANKAKEE—Aroma, Bloomville, Bourbonsais Grove, Deselm, East Sumner, KANKAKEE, Limestone, Manteno, Momence, Rinesca, Rockville, Saint Anne, Saint George, Salina, Sherburneville, Sumner Centre, Union Hill, Yellowhead Grove.

KENDALL—Bristol, Bristol Station, Lewis, Lisbon, Little Rock, Millington, Mill brook, Newark, Oswego, Pavilion, Piano, Plattville, Specie Grove, White Willow, YORKVILLE.

KNOX—Abingdon, Centre Point, Douglas, Eugene, French Grove, Galesburgh, Gibson, Henderson, Hermon, KNOXVILLE, Maquon, Milroy, North Prairie, Oneida, Ontario, Truro, Victoria, Walnut Grove, Wataga, Yates City.

LAKE—Antioch, Dean's Corners, Deerfield, Diamond Lake, Ela, Forksville, Fort Hill, Fox Lake, Fremont Centre, Gage's Lakes, Gilmer, Hainesville, Half Day, Hickory, Highland Park, Lake Forrest, Lake Zurich, Libertyville, Long Grove, Millburn, Newport, Otsego, Rockland, Rosecrans, Sand Lake, Wauconda, WAUKESHA, Wentworth.

LASALLE—Allen, Alum Rock, Asbury, Bruceville, Cornville, Dayton, Deer Park, Eagle, Earlville, Farm Ridge, Freedom Centre, Galloway, La Salle, Leland, Lock, Lostant, Lowell, Marseilles, Mendota, Meriden, Mine, New Rutland, Northville, Norway, Oglesby, Ophir, OTTAWA, Peru, Prairie Centre, Scott, Neneca, Sheridan, Tolosa, Triumph, Troy Grove, Utica, Vermillionville, Freedom, Serena.

LAWRENCE—Bridgeport, Hadley Station, LAWRENCEVILLE, Old Farm, Olive, Russellville, St. Francisville, Sumner.

LEE—Amboy, Ashton, Dixon, Eldena, Franklin Grove, Ga, Grove, Lee Centre, Malungo Grove, Nachusa, Nelson, Paw Paw Grove, Soul Willow Creek, Sublette, Willow Creek.

LIVINGSTON—Amity, Arconia, Cayuga, Chatsworth, Coalville, Dwight, Fairbury, Forest Station, Glenwood Mills, Long Point, No Michigan, Oakdale, Ocoyo, Odell, Pontiac, Reading, Rook's Creek, Sunbury.

LOGAN—Atlanta, Broadwell, Elkhart City, Eminence, Laenna, Lawndale, LINCOLN, Middletown, Mount Pulaski, Prairie Creek.

MCDONOUGH—Adair, Bardolph, Blandinsville, Bruce Bushnell, Colchester, Colmar, Good Hope, Industry, MACOMA, New Philadelphia, Pennington Point, Prairie City, Tennessee.

MCHENRY—Alden, Algonquin, Barreville, Big Foot Prairie, Bliven's Mills, Cary Station, Chemung, Coral, Crystal Lake, Dearborn, Deep Cut, English Prairie, Greenwood, Harmony, Harvard, Hebron, Huntley Grove, Johnsburgh, Lawrence, McHenry, Marengo, Ostend, Richmond, Ridgefield, Riley, Ringwood, Solon Mills, Union, Woodstock.

MCLEAN—Benjaminville, BLOOMINGTON, Chenoa, Danvers, Delta, Gridley, Hamlin, Heyworth, Hudson, LeRoy, Lexington, McLean, Normal, Oak Grove, Padua, Randolph, Saybrook, Selma, Seneca, Shirley, Towanda, Weston.

MACON—DECATUR, Elwin, Forsythe, Harristown, Macon, Maroa, Mount Zion, Niantic, Oakley, Sangamon Station.

MACOUPIN—Barr's Store, Brighton, Buford, Bunker Hill, CARLINVILLE, Chesterfield, Dorchester, Gillespie, Girard, Greasy, Holliday, Hornsby, Macoupin Station, Medora, Miles' Station, Mount Olive, Nilwood, Palmyra, Plasa, Plain View, Scottville, Shaw's Point, Shipman, Staunton, Stirrup Grove, Vancil's Point, Virden, Woodburn.

MADISON—Alhambra, Alton, Bethalto, Collingsville, Dorcey, EDWARDSVILLE, Fosterburgh, Godfrey, Highland, Lamb's Point, Marine, Moro, Moultonville, New Douglas, Omph Ghent, Paddock's Grove, Prairie Town, Saint Jacob, Saint Morgan, Saint Theodore, Troy, Upper Alton, Venice, Wanda.

MARION—Alma, Central City, Centralia, Green Dale, Hickory Hill, Iuka, Kinmundy, Lester, Odin, Omega, Patoka, Racoona, SALEM, Sandoval, Tonti, Walnut Hill.

MARSHALL—Bell Plain, Henry, LACON, La Prairie Centre, Lawn Ridge, Sparland, Wenona Station, Whitefield.

MASON—Bath, Forest City, HAVANA, Lease's Grove, Manito, Mason City, San Jose, Suncarte, Topeka.

MASSAC—Ash Ridge, Hickory Grove, METROPOLIS CITY, New Columbia, Pellaonia, Pond Pike, Unionville.

MENARD—Athens, Greenview, Oak Ridge, PITTSBURGH, Robinson's Mills, Sweet Water, Tallula.

MERCER—ALEDO, Centre Ridge, Eliza, Ethel, Ferdinand, Hamlet, High Point, Keithsburg, Millersburgh, New Boston, North Henderson, Pre-emption, Richland Grove, Rivoli, Suez, Sunbeam, Viola.
MONROE—Burksville, Columbia, Harrisonville, Hecker, Madisonville, Maeyatown, Merrimack Point, Mitchie, Monroe City, Renault, WATERLOO.

MONTEZUMA—Butler, Donnellson, East Fork, Fillmore, Henderson, HILLSBOROUGH, Hurricane, Irving, Litchfield, Nokomis, Shop Creek, Walshsville, White Oak, Zanesville.

MORGAN—Alexander, Arcadia, Bethel, Chapin, Concord, Franklin, JACKSONVILLE, Lynnville, Meroadosia, Murrayville, Neelyville, Orleans, Prentice, Waverly, Woodson.

MOULTRIE—Dunn, Lovington, Marrowbone, SULLIVAN, Whitley's Point.

OGLE—Adeline, Baileyville, Black Walnut, Brookville, Byron, Daysville, Dement Station, Eagle Point, Fitz Henry, Flag Station, Foreston, Grand Detour, Haldane, Hale, Killbuck, King, Kyte River, Lindenwood, Luda, Monroe Centre, Mount Morris, OREGON, Paine's Point, Polo, Rochelle, Tannar, Taylor, Wales, White Rock, Woosung.

PEORIA—Akron, Brimfield, Brunswick, Chillicothe, Dowdallville, Edward's Station, Elmore, Elmwood, Hallcock, Harker's Corners, Kickapoo, Kingston Mines, Mossville, North Hampton Orange Prairie, PRORIA, Princeville, Robin's Nest, Rome, Rosefield, Smithville, Southampton, Southport, Summerville, Timber, Trivoli, West Hallcock.

PERRY—Carnet Prairie, Denmark, Duquoin, Grand Cote Prairie, PINCKNEYVILLE, Pleasant Shade, St. John, Tamaroa.

PIATT—Bement, Cerro Gordo, Milmine, MONTICELLO.

PIKE—Atlas, Barry, Bedford, Belmont, Bee Creek, Carey, Chambersburg, Detroit, El Dara, Fish Hook, Flint, Florence, Gilgal, Griggsville, Kinderhook, Martinsburgh, Milton, Mineral Springs, Montezuma, Monument, New Hartford, New Salem, Pearl, Perry, PITTSFIELD, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Vale, Rockport, Summer Hill, Time.

POPE—Allen's Springs, Bay City, Book, Glendale, GOLCONDA Lusk, New Liberty, Oak, Rock, Wool.

PULASKI—CALEDONIA, Grand Chain, Junction, Mound City, Ullin, Villa Ridge, Walbridge, Wetaug.

PUTNAM—Florid, Granville, HENNEPIN, Magnolia, Mount Palestine, Oxbow, Snachwine.

RANDOLPH—Blair, Bremen, CHESTER, Cobb, Culterville, Ellis Grove, Evansville, Jordan's Grove, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Preston, Red Bud, Rockwood, Ruma, Sakeville, Shiloh Hill, Sparta, Steele's Mills.

RICHLAND—Boot, Calhoun, Claremont, Dundas, Fransonia, Madison, Noble, OLNEY, Parkersburgh, Stringtown, Wakefield.

ROCK ISLAND—Andalusia, Buffalo Prairie, Camden Mills, Carlton Cliff, Coal Valley, Copper Creek, Cordova, Drury, Edington, Hampton, Hazlitt, Illinois City, Moline, Pleasant Ridge, Port Byron, Prairie, Rapid's City, ROCK ISLAND, Rural, Watertown.

ST. CLAIR—BELLEVILLE, Caseville, Centreville Station, Darmstadt, East St. Louis, Fayetteville, Floraville, Freeburgh, French Village, Grimm, Knight's Grove, Lebanon, Lenzburgh, Lowland, Marissa, Mascoutah, Millstadt, Mud Creek, New Athens, O'Fallon Depot, Ridge Prairie, Risdon, Shiloh, Smithton, Summerfield.

SALINE—Bankston, El Dorado, Gallatia, Halltown, HARRISBURG, Mitchellsville, Raleigh, Red Bank, Somerset, South America, Stone Fort.

SANGAMON—Auburn, Bates, Berlin, Chatham, Cotton Hill, Curran, Dawson, Howlett, Illiopolis, Loami, Mechanicsburgh, Mortars-

ville, New Berlin, New Harmony, Pawnee, Pleasant Plains, Richland, Rochester, Salisbury, Sherman, SPRINGFIELD, Watson, Wheatfield, Williamsville, Woodside.

SCHUYLER—Birmingham, Brooklyn, Browning, Camden, Centre, Doddsville, Fredericksville, Huntsville, Littleton, Pleasant View, RUSHVILLE, Sheldon's Grove, Steam Mill, Wayland.

SCOTT—Exeter, Glasgow, Manchester, Naples, WINCHESTER.

SHELBY—Beck's Creek, Big Spring, Cold Spring, Hark, Holland, Hooker, Mode, Moulton, Moweaqua, Oconee Station, Prairie Home, Robinson Creek, SHELBYVILLE, Todd's Point, Tower Hill, Windsor.

STARK—Bradford, Camp Grove, Dorrance, Ellsworth, Elmira, La Fayette, Modena (Oceola), Pleasant Green, Slackwater, TOULON, Valley, West Jersey, Wyoming.

STEPHENSON—Buena Vista, Cedarville, Dakota, Damascus, Davis, Dunconnon, Elroy, Florence Station, FREERePORT, Kent, Lena, Loran, McConnel's Grove, Oneo, Orangeville, Ridott, Rock Grove, Rock Run, Silver Creek, Waterman's Mills, Winslow, Yellow Creek.

TAZEWELL—Armington, Bluetown, Boynton, Broadway, Circleville, Deer Creek, Delavan, Dillon, Green Valley, Groveland, Hopedale, Little Detroit, Mackinaw, Morton, PEKIN, Tremont, Tulamore, Washington.

UNION—Anna, Big Barn, Dongola, JONESBOROUGH, Lick Creek, Moscow, Mount Pleasant, South Pass, Union Point, Western Saratoga.

VERMILION—Blue Grass, Catlin, Conkey's Store, DANVILLE, Fairmount, Georgetown, Higginsville, Indiana, Jordan, Kentucky, Long, Marysville, Mayersville, Pilot, Point Pleasant, Ridge Farm, Rossville, Tilton.

WABASH—Armstrong, Friend Grove, Friendsville, Gard's Point, Mier, MOUNT CARMEL, New Hope, Rochester Mills.

WA-REN—Berwick, Cameron, Denny, Duck Creek, Ellison, Greenbush, Ionia, Little York, MONMOUTH, Roseville, Spring Grove, Swan Creek, Utah, West Hale, Young America.

WASHINGTON—Ashley, Ayer's Point, Dubois, Elkhorn, Herman's Store, Hoyleton, Irvington, Lively Grove, NASHVILLE, Okaw, Plum Hill, Raneysburgh, Richview, Venedy.

WAYNE—Enterprise, FAIRFIELD, Home, Jeffersonville, Johnsville, Keenville, Long Prairie, Mount Erie, New Baltimore, New Massillon, Pin Oak, Pleasant Grove, Zif.

WHITE—Burnt Prairie, CARMEL, Emma, Enfield, Grayville, Philipstown, Roland, Sacramento.

WHITESIDE—Albany, Clyde, Como, Erie, Fulton, Galt, Garden Plain, Genesee Grove, Hemlo, Jefferson Corners, Kingsbury, Leon, Lyndon, MORRISON, New Genesee, New Jordan, Portland, Prophets-town, Round Grove, Spring Hill, Sterling, Union Grove.

WILL—Bratwood, Channahon, Chelsea, Crete, Dupage, Eagle Lake, East Wheatland, Elwood, Endor, Gooding's Grove, Green Garden, Grinton, Hadley, JOLIET, Lockport, Mokena, Monee, New Lenox, Peotone, Pierce, Plainfield, Sigel, Spencer, Tamack, Wallingford, Washington Centre, Wilmington.

WILLIAMSON—Attila, Bainbridge, Blairsville, Corinth, Crab Orchard, Cypress Hill, Fredonia, Herrin's Prairie, Lake Creek, Locust Grove, MARION, Pulley's Mill, Sarahsville, Sulphur Springs.

WINNEBAGO—Burritt, Cherry Valley, Durand Station, Elida, Harlem, Harrison, Kintyre, Kishwaukee, Laona, New Milford, Pecatonica, ROCKFORD, Rockton, Roscoe, Shirland, Tyler, Winnebago Depot.

WOODFORD—Cruger, El Paso, Eureka, Farmsville, Kappa, Low Point, METAMORA, Minonk, Panola Station, Roanoke, Tector, Spring Bay, Washburn.

BUSINESS CALENDAR.

1869							1869								
	Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.		Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
Jan.	...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6
		7	8	9	10	11	12			8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			22	23	24	25	26	27
	28									29	30	31			
Mar.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		Sept.	...	...	...	1	2	3
		7	8	9	10	11	12			5	6	7	8	9	10
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			12	13	14	15	16	17
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			19	20	21	22	23	24
	28	29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30	
April	...				1	2	3		Oct.	...	...	...			1
		4	5	6	7	8	9			3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29
May.	...						1		Nov.	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			7	8	9	10	11	12
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			14	15	16	17	18	19
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			21	22	23	24	25	26
	30	31								28	29	30			
June	...				1	2	3	4	Deo.	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31

